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THE PRESIDENCY.

Speech of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, at Lexington, Ky.

DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

His Vindication from the Charge of Being a Disunionist.

The Question of Regularity as Between Douglas and Himself.

REVIEW OF THE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Personal History—He Did Not Sign a Petition for the Pardon of John Brown—He Did Not Vote for Taylor for the Presidency—He Did Not Do a Great Many Other Things with which he has been Charged.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Everything was propitious for the gathering to-day. At an early hour to-day the roads from all directions were crowded with people. At 11 o'clock a salute of thirty-three guns announced the arrival of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. He was hailed with enthusiastic demonstrations. At 11:20 he arose and said:

I beg you, my neighbors, friends and old constituents, to be assured that I feel profoundly grateful for the cordial welcome you have extended to me. The circumstances under which I appear before you are novel and unusual. I do it in obedience to the request of friends, whose intelligence I have been accustomed to observe; and if it be an uncommon thing for a person in my position to address assemblies of people, I can only say I hope to discuss topics in a manner not altogether unworthy the attitude which I occupy. I shall certainly indulge in no language which, in my opinion, will fall below the dignity of political discussion. The condition of my health and position make it impossible to extend my voice over this vast assembly, but I trust I will become stronger as I proceed.

I have been asked, fellow-citizens, to speak at my own home, because I and the political organization with which I am connected have been assailed in an unusual manner, and charged with treason to my country. I appear before you to-day for the purpose of repelling certain accusations which have been made against me personally, and industriously circulated through other States of the Union; and next to show that the principles upon which I stand, are the principles of both the Constitution and Union of our country—[great applause]—and, surely, if at any time the justification could be found by any man for addressing the people in the position which I occupy, it will be found in my case. Anonymous writers and wandering orators have chosen to tell the people that I, individually, am a disunionist, and a traitor to my country; and they declare with assurance that I have exhibited a treason that makes, by comparison with it, BURR a patriot, and the memory of ARNOLD respectable; but, fellow-citizens, before I come to those topics, I desire to make and prove a comprehensive statement in regard to my position in connection with the Presidency of the United States.

I have been charged with a premature ambition; I have been charged with intriguing for the nomination; I have been charged with leaping before the wishes of the people, and desiring to thrust myself before them for the highest office in their gift. To that I answer, it is wholly untrue. I have written to nobody soliciting support; I have conversed with nobody soliciting support; I have intrigued with nobody; I have promised nobody. To these statements I challenge contradiction from any human being. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—That's so, JOHN C.

A VOICE—Open your mouth wider.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I did not seek or desire to be placed before the people for the office of President by any Convention. When I returned to the State of Kentucky in the Spring of 1859, and was informed that some political friends were presenting my name to the public in that connection, and a certain editor, whose presence I see here, had hoisted my name for the Presidency, I said to him, "Friend, I am not in any sense a candidate for the Presidency," and I desired that my name might be taken down from the head of his columns. It was done. A very eminent citizen of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was presented for that office. I was gratified to see it, and as far as my own declarations were concerned, I united cordially in presenting him for the suffrages of the American people. No time, in or out of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, did I do an act or utter a word which would bring my name in conflict with his, or any other eminent American citizen who desired, or whose friends desired for him, that position; and if you will take the trouble to read the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, you will remember that when I received the vote of Arkansas, one of my friends arose and withdrew my name, declaring I would not allow it to come in conflict with this gentleman before the Convention. When that Convention assembled at Baltimore, my feelings and my conduct were still unchanged. After the disruption which took place there, my name was used without any solicitations on my part. Not deeming the presentation of my name possible, I said I did not desire to be presented to the American people. I was content with the honors which had been heaped upon me by my State and my country, and I looked forward with pleasure to the prospect I had of serving my country in the Senate of the United States for the next six years. My name, however, was presented, and I felt I could not refuse to accept the nomination, under the circumstances, without abandoning vital principles and betraying my friends.

It is said I was not regularly nominated, and that an eminent citizen of Illinois was regularly nominated for the Presidency; but that is a question I have not time to discuss to-day, and it has already been thoroughly exhibited and discoursed upon before the people. I refer you to the bold letter of your delegates from this Congressional District. I refer you to the masterly and expansive speech recently delivered by my honorable friend, in whose grounds we are now met. I can only say that the Convention which assembled at the Front-street Theatre, at Baltimore, in my judgment was devoid, not only of the spirit of justice, but of the forms of regularity. [Cheers.] The gentleman whom it presented never received the vote required by the rules of the Democratic organization. Whole States were excluded and disfranchised in that Convention, not to speak of individuals. The most flagrant acts of injustice were perpetrated for the purpose of forcing a particular dogma upon the Democratic organization, and the gentleman who is the representative of that dogma is the representative also of principles which I will be able to show repugnant alike to reason and the Constitution. A decided majority of the delegates from your own State withdrew from the Convention, declaring tha; it was not a National Convention of the real Democratic organization. The entire delegation from the fifteen Southern States and of California and Oregon, with large minorities from other States, making in whole or in part delegations from almost two-thirds of the States of the Confederacy. It represented a National Democratic Convention, pending upon the authority and loyalty of the Democratic Party.

But after all the great question is, What are the principles which ought to commend themselves to the American people, at issue in this canvass? These I will discuss before I am done; but before I proceed further I will group together and answer a number of personal accusations, some of which emanated in the State of Kentucky, and others elsewhere, by which through me it is attempted to strike down the organization with which I am connected. It begets in me almost a feeling of humiliation to answer some of them, but as I have imposed upon myself the task, I will answer them all as briefly as I can.

A VOICE—Go it, JOHN.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I believe it has been published in almost every Southern newspaper of the Opposition Party that I signed a petition for the pardon of JOHN BROWN, the Harper's Ferry murderer and traitor. This is untrue. So much for that. [Cries of "Good."] It has been extensively charged and circulated that I was in favor of the election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency, and was opposed to the election of CASS and BUTLER. This, also, is wholly untrue. In the year 1847 there was a meeting in the City of Lexington, in which I participated, and in which Gen. TAYLOR was recommended for the Presidency of the United States. A difference of opinion existed at that time as to the political sentiments of that distinguished gentleman. I was assured, upon grounds satisfactory to me, that they coincided with my own political opinions, and I united in the movement. Pretty soon afterwards I went to Mexico. When I returned, twelve months afterwards, in 1848, I found the campaign in full blast with TAYLOR as the Whig and CASS as the Democratic candidate. It is well-known to thousands of those within the sound of my voice, that as soon as I returned home I took the stump in behalf of the Democracy, and maintained its doctrines to the best of my ability.

A VOICE—All right.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I was not afraid to do it, because they were the representatives of my principles, and you may judge of my zeal, as one of those gentlemen was my old commander and friend. It was said I was not present and did not vote at the election at Lexington in 1848; and that is true. But the explanation, which my opponents have never published, is entirely satisfactory, showing that it was my intention to be absent during the canvass. But it was not my intention to lose my vote. You all know at that time, as a citizen, I could vote anywhere in the State, which was before the revision and adoption of our present Constitution. But it so happened that there were six or eight gentlemen also accompanying me, all of them belonging to the Whig Party, and they proposed to me that if I would not return to my own town and vote, they would not. If they would, there would be six or seven votes cast for TAYLOR and but one cast for CASS. [Cheers.] I accepted the proposition, and we went hunting; [laughter;] and had every man done as well as myself, we should have carried the State by 40,000 majority. [Applause.] Among those I remember three names of my friends—THOMAS S. REDD, NELSON BUTLER and GEO. P. JEWETT, Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. BRECKINRIDE then read from an editorial in the Kentucky *Statesman* of October, 1856, in which it was stated that during his tour through Indiana and Ohio that he (Mr. BRECKINRIDGE) avowed the sentiments he had often proclaimed in Kentucky, and which are clearly embodied in the Cincinnati Platform; that he denied that the Democratic Party was in its federal relations a Pro-Slavery Party; that it was neither such a party, nor an Anti-Slavery Party; that it rejected the interference of the Federal Government either to introduce or exclude Slavery; that it left the Territories open to common settlement from all the States; that each State was entitled to form its own Constitution and enter into the Union without discrimination by Congress on account of its allowance or prohibition of Slavery, and that the statement that he (BRECKINRIDGE) advocated "Squatter Sovereignty," was untrue.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE continued: In the Autumn of the same year I received a Louisiana paper containing remarks made by Gen. MILLS, who heard my speech, in which he denied that I had admitted this doctrine of the Territorial power. He sent me a slip containing his speech. In the same month, before the Presidential election, I answered him, saying, hands off the whole subject by the Federal Government, except for one or two protective purposes mentioned in the Constitution; the equal rights of all sections in the common Territories, and the absolute power of each new State to settle the question in its Constitution. These are my doctrines and those of our Platform, and, what is more, the Constitution.

Now, fellow-citizens, against the statements of that distinguished Senator, in which he undertakes to prove allegations against myself by himself, and thus oppose my own statement. Next in proof I read to you from my speech in 1854 in Congress, the article in the Lexington paper before the Presidential election, the testimony of Gen. MILLS, who heard that speech at Tippecanoe, and my own letter in answer to the latter gentleman, containing my opinion of the question at that time, and what has ever since been my opinion.

A VOICE—Now you are talking.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I think I have proven as fully as could be expected in the limitations of a speech, that the charge is unfounded. In fact, I will add that the position I assumed was that taken by all the Southern friends of the Nebraska bill, and by a portion of its Northern friends. These were our private opinions; these are the opinions we ought on all proper occasions to express. But we did not undertake to force all others to agree to them. We had agreed to refer that to the highest tribunal in the Union.

Now, gentlemen, having vindicated myself and the Constitutional Democracy from the charge of having abandoned the position they took in 1854, in 1855 and in 1856, I turn upon my accuser and undertake to show that he himself abandoned the agreement solemnly made at the time the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed the Congress of the United States; [tremendous cheering;] and I will not take myself as a witness against him to do it, but I will prove it by himself. [Voices, "Good, good," and loud applause.] On the 2d day of July, 1856, in a debate upon a bill to authorize the people of KANSAS to form a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, the question arose as to what was the *true* meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the limitation of the power of the Territorial Government. Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following additional section to the bill: "And be it further enacted that the provision in the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and KANSAS, which declares it to be the true intent and meaning of said act, not to legislate Slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, was intended and does confer upon or leave to the people of the Territory of KANSAS the full power at any time, through its Territorial Legislature, to exclude Slavery from said territory, or to recognize it and regulate it therein." That was Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment, against which an overwhelming majority of the Senate voted, including Gen. CASS and Senator DOUGLAS. Let me, however, do Mr. DOUGLAS the justice to say that he was against that amendment, not because he did not believe the Territorial Legislature had the power to exclude Slavery from the territory, but because he did not believe it was consistent to decide the question legislatively which they had agreed to leave to the Court. Gen. CASS said, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE says—[Here Mr. B. quoted from speeches of Gen. CASS to show that the North and the South differed about the power that might be given a Territorial Legislature, and that the Kansas bill left that to be adjudicated by the Court, by which alone the constitutional question could be settled finally.] Mr. BRECKINRIDGE continued: Mr. DOUGLAS, in the same debate, used the following language in speaking of the attempt of his colleague to coerce an opinion out of him upon the question, "Whether a Territorial Legislature had the power to exclude slave property from a Territory before it became a State?"

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE here read from Mr. DOUGLAS' speech a declaration that this point in the Nebraska bill was a judicial question which he would not discuss, because, by the bill, it was referred to the Supreme Court.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE continued: On the 15th of May last, in the Senate, Mr. DOUGLAS said [Mr. BRECKINRIDGE here read an extract from the speech of Mr. DOUGLAS, concluding with the assertion that "we agreed to refer it to the judiciary, and we agreed to abide by their decision.] I think I have shown that upon the point of dispute between the friends of the Kansas bill as to the power of a Territorial Legislature to exclude slave property, that it was agreed to refer it to the Supreme Court, and that when it had been judicially determined we should abide by their decision. Now bear with me awhile, said Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, while I read a very little from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case. Let us for a moment turn to the calm, enlightened, judicial utterance of the most august tribunal upon the earth. [Loud and long continued cheering.] This opinion was concurred in by all the Judges of the Court except two, and was uttered by the Illustrious

[The telegraph here failed to make the proper connection.]

They all looked to the period when they should come into the Union as a State, as the time when the Territorial authorities might act on the subject of property, and hold or exclude the slave property of the South. [Applause.] Time will not allow me to do much more than state their propositions, but I will read short abstracts from the celebrated report made by the Committee of Thirteen, of which Mr. CLAY was chairman, which resulted in the compromise measures of 1850. It is calm and lucid, has no clap-trap phrases, and puts me in mind of the language used by the Supreme Court. [Mr. B. here quoted from vol. 21 *Globe*, part I, page 945.]

That was non-intervention in 1850. It was no interference to exclude by Congress or the Territorial Legislature, but to leave the question to be decided by the people when they come to form their State Constitution.

Mr. B. here read from a speech of DANIEL WEBSTER, where the position was taken that Territorial Governments were in a state of pupilage under the protection of the General Government; that they have no power not given by Congress, and that it is our duty to provide for the people of the Territories a Government to keep the peace; to secure their property; to assign to them a subordinate legislative authority; to see that the protection of their persons and the security of their property are all regularly provided for; to maintain them in that state until they grow into sufficient importance in point of population to be admitted into the Union as a State upon the same footing with the original States.

Mr. B. continued. Do you suppose that DANIEL WEBSTER, after the opinion of the Supreme Court that I have read to you, would have considered it becoming him to point out some contrivance, or device, by which the Territorial Legislature could violate the constitutional rights of Southern States. Not he; nor would CLAY, nor any of the great and good men who figured in the earlier days of your history. [Cheers.] Judges or Governors of the Territorial Governments are appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, and paid out of the public treasury, so that the very Legislature which they invoke to exclude your property from the Territories is one whose daily expenses are paid out of the Treasury, out of money to which that very property contributes by taxation. [Loud applause.] The practice of the Government has been always different.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE here entered into an argument to show that Congress has power to protect property in the Territories; and in refutation of the position recently taken by the Senator from Illinois, that Congress had never exercised that power. The principles, said Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, I have tried feebly to vindicate here, are the principles upon which the Constitutional Democracy stand to-day; and they are the only principles upon which any human being will dare to pretend to charge them with disunion. If they are the principles of the Constitution and the Union, then we are Constitutionalists and Unionists. [Cries of "That's so," "That's so."] And yet for two or three months you have heard nothing but a loud and incessant clamor that I and those Democrats with whom I am connected are a Disunion organization, who seek to break up the confederacy of the States. I hardly know, so far as it is a personal charge against myself, how to answer it. [A VOICE—"Tell them that it is a lie!"] All over the country the charge of Disunion is repeated against me and those who believe with me, by anonymous writers and wandering orators. Their whole stock in trade is Disunion! Disunion! Their continual cry is that this man and his party are attempting to break up the Union of these States. We say, how can principles be sectional or disunionist which are based strictly upon the Constitution, and the large number of young gentlemen who are ringing bells, with tongues as long and heads as empty as the bells which they ring, cry "Disunion!" "Disunion!" [Prolonged laughter and cheers.] From sources yet more eminent, comes the information that I, and the political organization with which I am connected, are laboring for a disruption of the Confederacy. I do not reply now to what Mr. DOUGLAS says all over New-England, in Virginia, and wherever he goes, because it is quite natural for a gentleman as much interested as he to think that any man who opposes his principles must be a disunionist. [Cheers and laughter.] Indeed, by his declaration we must be all disunionists in Kentucky, for he declares that those who assert that Territorial Legislatures have no power to exclude slave property, and that Congress should interfere for its protection, are disunionists, and that is what the whole Legislature of Kentucky said last year. [Loud applause.] In my own State, where I thought my character and antecedents were known, one of the oldest and most eminent of our public men has not said that I was a disunionist, but has intimated that I was connected with an organization whose bone and body is disunion. I refer to Mr. CRITTENDEN and to a speech he made at Louisville. I have known and admired him. He has known me. Towards him I have cherished, and expect to cherish, relations of respectful and cordial esteem. There are reasons which, even if I had ground for it, would prevent any but perfect courtesy in reply.

After speaking of Mr. LINCOLN in terms as complimentary as his principles merit, and the Senator from Illinois in terms of eulogy, he speaks of his fellow-citizens. He quotes the reference to himself in Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech, and continues as follows: I thank my venerable and distinguished friend for the hope he yet entertained that I am not a disunionist. [Laughter.] Like a humane lawyer, he gives me the benefit of a doubt, and for this I thank him. [Renewed cheers.] As to my convictions with principles as a party which tends that way, I may speak of pres ently. My object now is to relieve myself from the imputation of being a disunionist, and in this I would prefer to receive a direct blow to have it sound like the reluctant confession of a sorrowful friend. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. B. in passing, paid an eloquent tribute to Gen. LANE, and continued to speak of himself. Born within sight of the spot known to you for near forty years, your representative in the Legislature, in Congress, and other situations of trust, I invite any one to point to anything in my character or antecedents which would sanction such a charge or such an imputation. [Cheers.] I will not degrade the dignity of my declaration by epithets, but I proudly challenge my bitterest enemy to point to an act, to disclose an utterance, or reveal a thought of mine hostile to the Constitution or the union of the States. [Loud cheers.]

[A VOICE—"He couldn't do it."]

The man does not live who has power to couple my name successfully with the slightest taint of disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union [Loud applause]. But if there be nothing in my character to justify this accusation, what is there in the platform and principles upon which I stand. If in these there is anything to justify the accusation it must be in the resolutions, as to property in the Territories. I will read them and you can judge whether they accord the position of the Supreme Court and the Government as I have shown it to-day. After reading the resolutions, he continued: That is the platform and these the principles avowed. If they are constitutional they are not sectional for the Constution is broad enough to cover the whole Union. [Cheers.] He who stands upon the Constitution can neither be sectional nor a Disunionist. These principles are taken almost *verbatim* from the Supreme Court of the United States. They are supported by the precedents and practice of the Government. They are principles upon which we may well live and by which we may well all be willing to die. [Loud cheers.] They are vital, important, and they concern the rights of person and property. They cannot be abstract minute and unimportant, for they concern the honor and equality of the States. What has been the position of Kentucky upon that platform? The candidates for Governor of the State last year both held that Territorial Legislature have no power to exclude our property, and each contended that every Department of the Government must protect it when necessary. Mr. JOSHUA BELL, I believe, went a step further, by thinking the time had now arrived when the Government should interpose. Our Convention indorsed these principles, and the Senate and Commonwealth of Kentucky, by the unanimous vote of both parties, indorsed them as being constitutional and true, by the following resolution, which I must read, as it is so apt, so pertinent and so conclusive. [The resolutons of the last Legislature of Kentucky were here read, but they are necessarily omitted.] That is word for word the opinion of the Supreme Court and the resolution of the National Democratic Convention, on which I stand to-day,

Both parties in Kentucky at the polls, and by unanimous votes in the Legislature, have declared that these principles are those of the Constitution. I might pause here, but in support of these principles I want the authority of Mr. CRITTENDEN himself. [Applause.] Whatever doubts he may have as to my fidelity to the Constitution and Union, I do not hesitate to say that that eminent gentleman is devoted to the Union. I do not yet believe he would advocate principles which he believed were unconstitutional, or calculated to destroy the Union of this country, and if I can have his sanction and indorsement for the principles I advocate, it will go a great way in proving that they are Constitutional and not disunion.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE read the third, fourth and fifth of Mr. DAVIS' resolutions, and referred to Mr. CRITTENDEN'S vote for them and said: Then I have the vote of my distinguished friend declaring that these questions are not minute nor unimportant; that the union of the States rests upon an equality of rights among them; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has the right to infringe the right of any citizen; and that if any right be assailed by the Territorial Legislature, it becomes necessary for Congress to interfere to protect that right—precisely the principles upon which we stand to-night. [Cheers.] My distinguished friend followed these resolutions with a speech which I find in the *Daily Globe*. It is true he expressed a hope that the time might never come when it would be necessary for Congress to interfere to protect those rights. I trust that the time will never come when any territorial authority will be so reckless of its constitutional obligations as to make it necessary for Congress to declare its acts void. [Cheers.] But in his speech he sustains the position in which we stand in language, which compare well with the decision of the Supreme Court, he says. The extract read from Mr. C.'s speech declares that a Territorial Government is a creature of Congress, endowed only with the power conferred upon it by its creator, and with no particle of sovereignty. Further on in the same speech Mr. C. uses the following language: Mr. C. goes on to say that as the new Territorial Government has no sovereign or independent right to act on this subject, the Supreme Court of the United States having determined that every citizen of the United States may go into a territory, carry his slaves with him, and hold them there, my opinion is that the Constitution is to protect that property which it has authorized to go there; therefore, when the proper or extreme case occurs—when property going there under the Supreme Court of the United States shall require such interposition, that it is the duty of Congress to interpose and grant protection. That was nobly and well said, in language worthy of his exalted character and reputation. Mr. DOUGLAS says, and to-day stands upon it, and claims your votes upon it, that a Territorial Legislature, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be, has the right to exclude Slave property from a Territory; that you may take it there, but it must be held subject to such laws as the local Legislature may make. The Supreme Court says the Territorial Legislature cannot exclude it, and Mr. C. says that nothing can strike him as more inconsistent and contradictory than to say that while you may go there, there is somebody stronger and mightier than the Constitution that can take away that which the Constitution says you may hold and enjoy. This is what Mr. DOUGLAS asserts, and which, if not recognized, he will rend and destroy as he goes. I derive some satisfaction from the fact that Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, whose name and authority will go far in this Union, has declared in the Senate, and recognized by his oath as Senator, the principles upon which we stand as the principles of the Constitution. [Cheers.] I cannot enlarge. I appeal to you if I have not, with reasonable certainty I may say, conclusively repelled the accusations against me; if I have not shown that it is neither I nor the party which nominated me, but Mr. DOUGLAS who has broken faith; that by the agreement at the time of the passing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the constitutional point was to be left to the Supreme Court. Have I not shown that the Supreme Court sustained our construction of the Constitution? Have I not shown that the agreement thus made has been violated by the declaration that a subordinate authority may deny the constitutional right and exclude slave property when the Court says it has not that power? Who has abandoned the ground and violated the agreement? I eave shown that the principles upon which we stand have been indorsed and sanctioned by the Government, affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the world, voted to be true by the two political parties in Kentucky in 1859, assented to by both branches of the Legislature, and by an overwhelming majority of the whole Democratic Party of Kentucky, and declared by Mr. CRITTENDEN to be sound and true. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] I think I have piled up a pyramid of fact and argument in support of these principles which ought to commend itself to the grave consideration of every intelligent man. I have tried to do it by legitimate facts and argument. I am not conscious of having appealed to any prejudice. Fellow-citizens, can you bear with me a little longer? [A voice—"Yes, for a week," with loud cries of "Go on," "Go on."] I know of but one organization before the United States which asserts the principles I have undertaken to prove. The Republican Party has taken precisely opposite principles. They say we have no rights in the Territories with our property. They say Congress has a right to exclude it, and that it is its duty to do so.

[The conclusion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S remarks had not reached us at the time of going to press with our first edition.]

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

Speeches by Senator Ten Eyck and Gov. Pennington.

Great Turn-Out of Wide-Awakes—Torchlights, Bonfires, Banners, Music and Song.

The Republicans of Jersey City opened the campaign last evening by one of the largest mass meetings, and torchlight processions, which have thus far been held in that State, in which they were assisted by deputations of Wide-Awakes and Republican Clubs from New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Hoboken, Paterson, Newark, and various other towns in the vicinity, numbering altogether not less than 6,000 people.

The meeting was held in Van Voort-square, where an ample stage had been erected for the occasion, which was appropriately decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and hung around with banners, on which were inscribed a variety of Republican mottoes, of which the following will serve as a sample:

"The Rail-splitter will fence in Slavery;" "Right makes might;" "Protection to home industry;" "Free lands for free men;" "Fence in Slavery with Freedom;" "Freedom National; Slavery Sectional;" "Honest Old ABE every man's friend."

The meeting was called to order in presence of about 3,000 people, at 8 o'clock, by Judge EPHRAIM MARSH, who nominated for permanent officers the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected:

President—Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY.

Vice-Presidents—Cornelius Van Vorst, Jonathan Jenkins, Daniel McLeod, Jacob Weart, Morris K. Crane, John C. Briggs, Edward King, Geo. A. Toffey, Mindert Van Horn, Walter Rutherford, A. O. Zabriskie, James Flemming, Joseph Kissam, H. M. Traphagen, Joshua Post, Wm. Mitchell, David Taylor, John C. Robbins, Hosea F. Clark, Isaac Houston, Lewis J. Bridgman, Geo. W. Gantz, Mathew Armstrong, Jr., Benjamin W. Clapp, Benjamin G. Clark, Jos. G. Edge, Robt. Gilchrist, S. B. Ransom, Franklin B. Caipenter, Daniel Lake, Denning Duer, Stephen H. De Wirt, Michael Simmons, Arent H. Schuyler, James Gilkinson, Wm. Keeney, Thomas P. Eckerson, James Wiggins, J. B. Close, Benjamin F. Welch, Jr., Silas H. Jessup, John Simms, Abm. Collard, Gilbert C. Clark, Wm. H. Talcott, Wm. Stevell, Andrew H. McPherson, Jos. Annin, Thos. S. Field, C. Wagner, Henry H. Newkirk.

Secretaries—Henry D. Holt, J. H. Gautier, Daniel Daniel Winship, C. Kirsten, Washington B. Williams, A. W. Van Winkle, Wm. Rea, Samuel W. Davenport, P. Scwartz, Chas. Shaw, Peter J. Westervelt, Robert McLaughlin, A. S. Hatch.

The President on taking the chair called upon one of the Secretaries to read the call for the National Convention at Chicago, which having been done, he briefly addressed the assemblage, claiming that a Convention, like that of Chicago, which represented 24,000,000 of people, could not be called a sectional Convention, nor could its candidates be called sectional candidates.

The following resolutions were then read by ISAAC W. SCUDDER, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the just reputation of New-Jersey as a conservative and patriotic Commonwealth, whose State motto is "Liberty and Prosperity," shall be fully sustained in the hearty support which she will render to the cause of Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Homesteads, Protection to Home Industry, and Constitutional Internal Improvements.

Resolved, In the words of the sage of Auburn, "We can extend Slavery into new territories and create new Slave States only by reopening the African Slave-trade," a measure condemned by the humanity of the civilized world, the laws of the land, and in violation of the precepts of the Constitution, and of the solemn sanctions of the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That the best interests of the country demand the suppression of the agitation of the question of domestic Slavery by the establishment of a national policy on that subject which shall permanently terminate all efforts for its increase and extension into territory now free, and so to be held for the future homes of the white man and his posterity.

Resolved, That the election of a Chief Magistrate by the votes of the people is at the present juncture a necessity to the tranquillization of the public mind and healing of the popular excitement.

Resolved, That the declaration of principles agreed upon by the Chicago Convention, and the nominations there made of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN for Vice-President, meet our hearty concurrence, and their election is urgently demanded by the interests of the entire people of the Union.

After a few remarks from Mr. SCUDDER, the "Prairie Songsters" favored the audience with a soug, and Judge MARSH then took the stand, and, with a few introductory remarks, introduced Hon. JOHN C. TEN EYCK, Senator in Congress from New-Jersey.

REMARKS OF MR. TEN EYCK.

Mr. TEN EYCK said that it gave him joy to find the Republicans of Jersey City wide-awake. The circumstances of the times demanded that they shoule be wide-awake, they demanded their ablest and noblest efforts to restore the Government of the country to its primitive simplicity and virtue. All great deeds sprung from a wide-awake spirit. They must be wide awake in this campaign to prevent their being cheated out of the election of their candidates as they were in 1856 in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. Thousands of fraudulent and unnaturalized votes were cast in Pennsylvania in 1856 for JAMES BUCHANAN. Let the Republicans in the coming campaign be wide awake to prevent the ballot-boxes from being stuffed, as they were in 1856. Let them be wide awake to prevent the public treasury from being robbed to carry on the electioneering work of their opponents. In this connection, the speaker referred at length to the enormous sums paid for public printing, a large portion of the profits of which were applied to purposes of political corruption, and to sustain decaying Democratic organs. Republicans must also be wide awake to prevent being sold. [A voice—"They can't do it."] He was glad to hear that voice; it sounded like the voice of a freeman; but he must inform the gentleman that as shrewd a man as he was had been sold, and didn't know it. [Laughter.]

The long procession of Wide-Awakes here made their appearance with their torchlights and bands of music, and Mr. TEN EYCK retired, remarking that the audience would now behold a sight more effective than any speech he could make. The additions to the throng, made by the Wide-Awakes and those who followed in their wake, swelled the audience to not less than 6,000 persons. After a song by the Prairie Songsters, Mr. TEN EYCK resumed his remarks, and spoke of the sale of the Bell and Everett party of New-Jersey, the necessity of protecting American labor, and the question of Slavery in the Territories, closing with a eulogy upon LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

REMARKS OF GOV. PENNINGTON.

Gov. PENNINGTON was then introduced and received with enthusiastic cheers. He said that in 1858 the people of New-Jersey paid him the honor of electing him to represent them in Congress. He had been thinking since he stood there whether he was expected to represent all the people he saw before him. He was astonished. He did not know what had got into the people of New-Jersey, what was the matter with them. [Laughter.] He never saw the like of it in all his life. [Laughter.] They must be crazy. [Renewed laughter.] Ah! he knew why it was, it was because they had presented to them a man of the people, a hardworking Western man, honest Old ABE. He was a candidate worthy of the people, and all they had to do was to go to work and elect him. He wished to see the North prevail in this contest. Not because he had any hostility to the South, but it was high time that the people of the North woke up and showed to the world the power they possessed. When he heard the tread of Northern men he heard the tread of freedom. It was high time that in this land of liberty, liberty should be established. Were we to have a land of Slavery in this temple of liberty reared by the immortal WASHINGTON? [A voice—"No."] No, said he, and if they could not beat them in this election, they would try again; but, thank heaven, they had got them this time. [Laughter.] When they were accused of sectionalism they should reply that they stood where WASHINGTON stood, and if there were among them, native or foreign born, who did not venerate that great name, let them retire from the temple of freedom. He had heard a great deal on the floor of Congress about this man and that man being "national." At first he did not understand it. He knew that he was born in the nation, and he therefore supposed himself "national," [laughter,] but he soon found it meant "is that man in favor of perpetual servitude?" When they talk of "national" men they should talk of freemen. But now all Democracy was swallowed up in the question, "Is he for Slavery?" If not he was not a Democrat. He maintained that as a moral and political question it had resolved itself into this proposition, "where Slavery is not, there shall it not be." The people should say to Slavery "thus far and no farther." There was nothing in the Constitution to prevent their taking that stand, and duty to their country demanded that they should take it. The outline of the Republican Party was not to disturb Slavery where it is, but when it comes to the Territories, then to say stop. The people had been talking about this thing a great while, and it had now come to a focus. Now was the time to settle it. He proceeded to ridicule the talk about disunion, and said that he would be willing to leave that question to the people south of Mason and Dixon's line to settle themselves. The people of the South were not fools, they were men of sense, they were patriotic men, and they knew better than to dissolve this Union.

Mr. PENNINGTON closed his remarks by urging the Republicans of New-Jersey to put their shoulders to the wheel, enter zealously upon the contest, and as sure as the sun rose in the heavens their labors would be crowned with victory.

His speech was interrupted with frequent applause.

After another song from the Prairie Songsters, the audience dispersed.

The demonstration of the Wide-Awakes was the largest political procession that ever marched in Jersey City. Besides the Clubs of that place there were companies from New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, Rahway, Elizabethtown and Patterson. Nearly every Ward of the Empire City was largely represented. Altogether there were between 3,000 and 4,000 men in the ranks. Each was clad in cap and cape of oil-cloth or India-rubber, and bore a lighted torch. Here and there were transparencies on which were inscribed the principles of the party. The Jersey City Wide-Awakes marched to the ferry early in the evening, and there awaited the coming of their comrades from the other cities. The arrival of each new contingent was greeted with loud cheers. At 9 o'clock they marched to Van Vorst-square, where a large concourse was already gathered. The effect, as they passed round the square, and countermarched in front of the speakers' stand, was very brilliant. The glare of their torches, of the bonfires that blazed in the streets, and the occasional gleam of rockets and Roman candles, made it as bright as day. While the speakers were addressing the meeting, the Wide-Awakes were preparing for a further parade; and when the addresses were concluded, they took up their line of march through all the principal streets of the city. It was very late before they reached the end of the route. Every citizen of the place was for one night wide awake.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-YORK.

The Republicans at Work—The Senatorship—Probable Candidates—The Vote in November—Attitude of the Americans—The Douglas-Bell Vote—A Fair Stand-up Fight—The Governorship.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1860.

The new Republican State Committee have commenced work in earnest, and from this time forward the campaign will be prosecuted with vigor. New-York having become the battle-ground, the intervening two months will be marked with unusual activity on both sides. It is evident that the Republicans, though not for a moment doubting the success which awaits them in the State, are not going to rest upon their arms, but will put forth the same effort they would if the result was really doubtful.

The question of United States Senatorship is likely to lend interest and animation, at least with the Republicans, to the canvass for Members of the Assembly. It has transpired that Mr. HORACE GREELEY will be a candidate, as those authorised to speak do not hesitate to declare the purpose of making him Mr. SEWARD'S successor. Till quite recently it has been the received impression that Mr. SEWARD would not suffer himself to be a candidate for reelection, but the late announcement by Gen. WEBB, in the *Courier and Enquirer*, that there is no good authority for it, would seem to throw some doubt on the supposed intention of the Senator to retire to private life at the close of his term. Certainly such a purpose was distinctly foreshadowed by Senator SEWARD, towards the latter part of June last, immediately following the Chicago Convention, in a letter to a Committee of citizens of Auburn, declining their invitation to be their orator on the ensuing Fourth of July, and promising to fill that office next year, when he would be out of office, and could address his neighbors as a private citizen. This would seem to have been conclusive at that time, but in view of the *Courier's* implied, if not distinct announcement, that Mr. SEWARD will be a candidate again, it is probable that the purpose of definitely retiring, if it really existed, has been reconsidered. At all events, Republicans are called upon by the *Courier* to make the question of friendship for Mr. SEWARD, and prior to his reelection, a test in selecting candidates for the Assembly.

Whatever may be the precise shape of this question, it is likely to prove one of interest, if not an element of discord in the canvass. Mr. GREELEY'S friends are understood to be zealously devoted to the purpose of elevating him to the Senate; but surely the friends of no man can be more zealous or devoted than Mr. SEWARD'S have ever proved themselves in this State.

The name of Mr. EVARTS, of your City, has likewise been freely used in connection with the Senatorship, not, however, in opposition to Mr. SEWARD; on the contrary, he is understood to enjoy to a high degree the confidence and favor of the Senator and his friends.

The opinion seems to have prevailed that the vote cast in this State at the ensuing election will be unprecedented—some having placed the aggregate little short of 700,000. There would seem to be no warrant for such an expectation. In 1856 the aggregate vote was a fraction over 596,000. Within the four years that have elapsed there has unquestionably been a certain increase of voters over and above all losses from emigration and other causes; and yet it is doubtful whether the vote this Fall will rise above 625,000. There are those who are looking for a vote not much, if any, above that of 1856. This view is doubtless based on a comparison of the agencies at work to bring out the vote, and in view of the fact that comparative quiet prevails at this advanced state of the canvass. It is doubtless a question of interest with politicians whether the vote be large or moderate, since the result may depend on it.

A FULL VOTE A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The immense Republican plurality in the State in 1856 has generally been associated with, as in some measure the result of, the unprecedented vote of that year, hence, and for other reasons, the impression prevails that Republicans have the greatest interest in having a large vote cast. "A full vote is a Whig victory," was a saying with a measurable degree of truth. It may be as applicable to the Republicans as it was to the Whigs.

It probably may be assumed that in the last hours of election day, of the last twenty-five thousand voters who will go to the polls, at least two-thirds of them will be Republicans, and that of the list of absentees that will score up when the polls shall have been closed, the relative proportion of Republican and Democrats will not be materially different. "Vote early and vote often," may not be exactly true of the Democrats at all times and places; nevertheless they may as

FROM BALTIMORE.

Judge Douglas—A Speech Expected—Prospects of the Douglas Party—Political Affairs in General—The Irish Vote—Prejudices against Mr. Breckinridge and the Cause—How the Germans will Vote—The Contemplated City Park—Theatricals—Business, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1860.

The friends of Judge DOUGLAS are making extensive preparations to give him an imposing reception on his return to this city from the South. He will be in Frederick, a place of some six thousand inhabitants, in the western part of Mafyland, to-morrow, where he is expected to speak. A committee of one hundred has been appointed to meet him at the cars on Thursday, when he arrives here. He will stop at the Gilmor House, and make his contemplated Baltimore speech—congenial, of course, to our locality—during the evening.

The "Little Giant's" friends in Baltimore seem to have taken fresh courage. Many of them, indeed—however hallucinated the hope—are flattering themselves that he will yet be elected President by the people. It is surprising to see how confidently they express themselves on this obscure point. I must confess, however, that chances are brightening in the Douglas cause within the limits of our metropolis. Many persons are declaring for it who heretofore remained silent. The rank and file are at work; it seems to be a war of the "outs" against the "ins" of expectants, in opposition to those who hold offices. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's advocates appear somewhat on the wane; they have been out-generaled by the Douglas faction in making it appear that they (the Douglasites) are the true Democracy. A fierce contest was waged upon this subject for some time. The Seceders attempted vigorously to show that they were the only legitimates, but, after exhausting numerous arguments, could not succeed in establishing their point. Old Democratic politicians and their followers, as a general thing, incline most towards the Front-street Theatre nominations. They look upon it as regular, the other (Maryland Institute) irregular.

The old city Democratic Convention, which existed before the party divided, and claims the venerable prestige of age, is still existing, though somewhat remodeled, and supports DOUGLAS, whilst the Convention favoring BRECKINRIDGE is an entirely new organization, partly seceded from its predecessor. It is difficult, therefore, to persuade the old rank and file Democratic war-horses to desert their first love. The idea prevailing, despite all proclamations to the contrary, that Mr. DOUGLAS is the legitimate nominee of the old Democracy, has a decided effect in his favor. It would by no means surprise me to see him getting a larger vote in Maryland—this city particularly—than Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, though BELL and EVERETT, under any circumstances, will beat both together. Such, at least, is the present aspect of affairs.

Irish adopted citizens of the Democratic Party here will support Mr. DOUGLAS to a man. The Eighth Ward, characteristically called our "Limerick," two-thirds or more of its inhabitants being Irish, passed strong resolutions last night in his favor. Mrs. DOUGLAS being a Catholic, and the natural inference that wives have considerable influence over their husbands, may measurably account for this.

It is recollected also that Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, uncle of the present candidate, when stationed in Baltimore as a Presbyterian preacher—pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church—waged uncompromising warfare against the Catholic religion. It was during his lectures and expositions on that subject, some 22 years ago, that one of our nunneries was mobbed by an excited populace. I recollect the time and circumstances very well. These things are still held in remembrance by Irish Catholics against the very name of BRECKINRIDGE.

A very considerable portion of our German population will vote for Mr. LINCOLN. This, at least, is the assertion of those who profess to be informed with reference thereto. The residue will be equally divided, whilst those interested in lager-bier conceras, tobacco establishments, including Hebrews and others, not scrupulous of working and making money on Sundays, may go against reformers, who now rigidly enforce the Sunday law, causing all such concerns to be peremptorily closed during the Sabbath.

The Douglas faction are now in fierce conflict among themselves upon the problem of nominating straight-out Douglas men for municipal offices. They allege Mr. BROWN, the Reform candidate for Mayor, is an old "Know-Nothing," and a Bell and Everett supporter, and unworthy their confidence. Others favor indorsing him; but as he has been mainly put forth through Breckinridge influence, they pronounce the pill a bitter one. The probability, therefore, is that we shall ultimately have a local Douglas ticket.

The Union Party seems to have considerable difficulty in coming to an understanding in regard to their city nominations. There is a want of harmony among the Unionists and the Straight-out Americans. Numerous gentlemen are spoken of by them for the Mayoralty, amongst whom are John W. Ross, John Lee Chapman, Thomas Swann, Henry Warfield, Samuel Hinds, George Herring, David Cushing, Wm. McKim, and several others. One thing is certain, it will require a strong man to beat Mr. BROWN, who frankly confesses his intention to vote for BELL and EVERETT.

The refusal of LLOYD N. ROGERS, Esq., to deliver up his place purchased by our City authorities for a Park, has caused great disappointment and a good deal of excitement. A number of persons, I am told bought property contiguous thereto, in anticipation of its advancing in value. The Commissioners allege their ability, legally, to force Mr. ROGERS to give them possession. His plea is that the security offered him in payment is insufficient and illegal. The matter, of course, must take its chance at litigation, unless Mr. ROGERS should be overcome by another of his eccentric fits and yield.

MR. FORREST is playing a very successful engagement at Holiday-street Theatre. He draws full and fashionable houses. Business is rapidly increasing. Stocks are firmer. XENOPHON.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

What has been and what will be Done.

The first day of a Fair is the last day to visit it—in point of choice, we mean, and not in point of time. In the beginning, every exhibition of this kind, like the heavens and earth, must be made; and the morning and the evening of the first day generally are devoted to the important work of the creation. Not that the articles that are to constitute the show are manufactured within that brief period,—the fruit grown, the patent instruments of labor fashioned, the horses, and swine, and poultry, all brought into being in a single day, as theatrical managers would phrase it, "for this occasion only."—but the Fair itself, which is the congregation of all these, is fairly given an existence on this first day. And thus probably it will always be while Fairs have a seat on this distracted globe—exhibitors will be dilatory in their preparations, and the people who go to see will be forgiving. Yet if it could be brought about in any one instance that all the preliminaries might be settled on the day before the first day of the exhibition those who managed the matter would be greatly praised.

The officers of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, whose Sixth Annual Exhibition commenced on Tuesday at the City of Elizabeth, are not censurable in that the general rule in this regard was followed there. Yet it was a matter of regret to many that it had not been otherwise. The grounds selected for the display—level and prettily situated, with a not very distant view of the changing sea—were duly thrown open on that day, and visitors flocked thither. Although there were articles worth looking at already arranged for the exhibition, yet there were programme of the Fair the first day was set apart for entering and arranging articles, under the charge of not nearly so many as there were yesterday, and in the the Superintendents. The Fair bids fair to be a fair affair. More than 200 horses are entered, all of the State of New-Jersey, and New-Jersey has her share of good stock. The celebrated trotter *George N. Patchen* was born and bred in Monmouth County—the cream ridge of that State. Then there are sheep, swine and poultry of native and imported stock; labor-saving machines for the field and for the household; needle-work, knitted and spun fabrics, and specimens of embroidery—the pride of their fair manufacturers; and sundry and divers articles for use or show, some of them displaying curious and pains-taking workmanship. In the large tent devoted to the Horticultural display the senses are delighted with the fresh and fragrant products of the garden. Here are fruits that might have tempted Eve,—huge pumpkins which to have attained such a growth in a season, must have increased as fast as that pumpkin of which the Western farmer told: "While riding along the road, I heard a pig squealing at a distance, and looking over into the field, I saw the animal on a full run, followed by a pumpkin-vine, which grew so fast that it reached the fence, run through, and a good-sized pumpkin was formed before the hog got across the field!" There is a little of everything at the Fair that can be produced on New-Jersey soil, except cattle, which, on account of the prevalent bovine diseases, are wisely excluded.

SECOND DAY—MILITARY REVIEW.

Yesterday, the grounds were alive with people. Snug farmers—the results of whose Summer toil were already arranged there for exhibition, came riding to the fair in all manner of country vehicles, with their families, attired as for a holiday. The roads were thronged with carriages, and the cars arrived every half hour heavily laden. The principal event of the day was the review of the troops who were assembled to compete for a prize to be awarded to the best-drilled. Gov. OLDEN and staff, Col. HALSTEAD, (the President of the Agricultural Society,) and ex-Col. DURYEE, of the New-York Seventh Regiment, were the judges; and before them the military, numbering about three hundred and fifty men, marched and countermarched, manœuvred and practiced, firing by files and by companies. The commands were given by the sound of the bugle, and were executed with a creditable degree of precision. Of the companies present, only two were competitors for the prizes, and each of them will receive one. These were a detachment of the Newark battalion, Major SCHALK, and the Washington Rifles, Capt. LUTZ. Brigadier-General WHITEHEAD had command of the entire force. The examination of horses commenced at 2 o'clock P. M. There were no animals of note there, and, so far as we learned, none whose pedigree can be traced back to Bucephalus; yet there were many born of very respectable parents, and some whose relatives have achieved fame and the fortunes of their proprietors. A jet black half-brother of *Patchen* was very much admired. The best horses of New-Jersey have gone to the National Horse Show at Springfield. The exhibition will be open for two days more. To-day there will be trials of speed, equestrianism and a plowing match. To-morrow the premiums will be announced.

THE TEXAS EXCITEMENT.

Some Insight into the Cause of it—A Curious Document—An Evident Forgery.

The following document, purporting to be a copy of a letter written by an Abolitionist in TEXAS, we find in the Austin *State Gazette*. It needs no explanation. Its bogus character is sufficiently apparent:

DENTON CREEK, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

DEAR SIR: A painful abscess on my right thumb is my apology for not writing at Anderson. Our glorious cause is progressing finely as far south as Brenham. I there parted with Brother WEMPLER; he went still further south; he will do good wherever he goes. I traveled up through the frontier counties—part of the time under a fictitious name. I found many friends who had been initiated, and understand the Mystic-Red. I met with a good number of our friends near Georgetown; we held a consultation, and were unanimously of opinion that we should be cautious of our new associates; most of them are desperate characters, and may betray us, as there are slaveholders among them, and value poor negro much higher than a horse. The only good they will do us will be destroying towns, mills, &c., which is our only hope in Texas at present. If we can break Southern merchants and millers, and have their places filled by honest Republicans, Texas will be an easy prey, if we only do our duty. All wanted for the time being is control of trade. Trade assisted by preaching and teaching, will soon control public opinion. Public opinion is mighty, and will prevail. LINCOLN will certainly be elected; we will then have the Indian nation, cost what it will. Squatter Sovereigny will prevail there as it has in Kansas; that accomplished, we have at least one more step to take—but one more struggle to make—that is, free TEXAS. We will then have a connected link from the Lakes to the Gulf. Slavery will then be surrounded by land and by water, and soon sting itself to death. I repeat, Texas we must have, and our only chance is to break up the present inhabitants, in whatever way we can, and it must be done. Some of us will most assuredly suffer in accomplishing our object, but our Heavenly Father will reward us for assisting him in blotting out the greatest curse on earth. It would be impossible for us to do an act that is as blasphemous in the sight of God as holding slaves. We must have frequent consultations with our colored friends. (Let your meetings be in the night.) Impress upon their clouded intellects the blessings of freedom; induce all to leave you can: our arrangements for their accommodation to go North are better than they have been, but not as good as I would like. We need more agents, both local and traveling. I will send out traveling agents when I get home. You must appoint a local agent in every neighborhood in your district. I will recommend a few I think will do to rely upon, viz.: Brothers, Leake, Wood, Ives, Evans, Mr. Daniel Viery, Cole, Nugent, Shaw, White, Gilfond, Ashley, Drake, Meeks, Shultz and Newman. Brother Leake, the bearer of this, will take a circuitous route, and see as many of our colored friends as he can; he also recommends a different material to be used about town, &c. Our friends sent a very inferior article; they emit too much smoke, and do not contain enough camphene. They are calculated to get some of our friends hurt. I will send a supply when I get home. I will have to reprove you and your co-workers for your negligence in sending funds to our agents; but few have been compensated for their trouble. Our faithful correspondent and industrious agent, Brother WEBBER, has received but a trifle, not so much as apprentice's wages; neither has Brothers WILLEY, MANGUN, and others. You must call upon our colored friends for more money; they must not expect us to do all; they certainly will give every cent if they knew how soon their shackles will be broken. My hand is very painful, and I close.

Yours truly, W. H. BAILEY.

N. B.—Brother LEAKE will give you what few numbers of *Impending Crisis* I have; also Brother SUMNER's speech and Brother BEECHER's letter, etc. Farewell.

More Hanging—Continued Excitement.

Names and places changed, the Texas papers repeat the accustomed stories of burning of houses and hanging of negroes. The Tyler *Reporter* of the 8th says:

"Col. LONG, of San Antonio, who reached this place last night, informs us that large quantities of strichnine have been discovered in the possession of negroes and white men at Tennessee Colony, in Anderson County, and that two white devils (Abolitionists) were publicly hung at the latter place yesterday. The proof of their complicity was incontrovertable, and the wretches were immediately strung up to the nearest tree.

We have direct news from Athens, in Henderson County, that one well was poisoned in that place on Sunday night, and that upon investigation, over one hundred bottles of strychnine were found in the possession of the negroes. After a severe punishment, the latter related the particulars of the plot, which was to poison all the public and private wells in the town on Sunday night—to poison, as far as possible, the family breakfast, and the knife and pistol (with which they were well supplied) to complete the fiendish work. All the old women and young children were to be murdered, and the young women were to be taken as wives by the hell-hounds. So far as we have heard, the negroes being examined separately, tell exactly the same story, the truth of which we cannot for a moment doubt.

The Crockett *Argus* learns that three white men (one of whom was a pretended minister) and three negroes known to have been identified with the insurrectionary movement were recently hung in Georgetown, Williamson County.

The citizens of Wood, Hopkins, Titus and Upshur Counties demanded of the citizens of Upshur County a man named MORRISON, who had been lodged in jail for stealing a negro woman. After his detection in that crime, it was ascertained that he had been engaged in inciting their negroes to insurrection. He was surrendered and hung in the suburbs of Gilmer, in the presence of about five hundred persons.

The Palestine *Advocate*, of August 22, says, that on Friday last, WM. STATON, of Anderson County, was tried by a jury, and found guilty of inciting the servile population to rebellion and to committing deeds of incendiarism. He was ordered to leave the county.

A letter from Clarksville says that three Abolitionists were hung in Gainsville, Cook County, (TEMPLETON, HENSLEY and KIRK.) These men, before they were hung, implicated fifteen other men belonging to an Abolition conspiracy.

The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 20th remarks:

"We learn from the best authority that a waedering map-seller (lately in this city) has been translated, near Columbus, to another sphere of action. A negro boy accompanied him in his permanent suspension from earthly duties."

The Galveston *News* says:

"The abolitionist, J. E. LEMON, who redently was escorted out of Wood County under orders to leave the State, it is reported has been prevented, by a material impediment, from obeying instructions. We presume he climbed a tree and hurt himself in coming down."

Other Abolition Excitements.

AN ALLEGED ABOLITION PLOT IN GEORGIA.

From the Atlanta Locomotive.

Almost all of our readers have heard of the symptoms of disaffection discovered in Talladega a week or ten days ago, through the confessions of a captured runaway slave. He stated that there was in the neighborhood of Talledega town a camp kept by an organized company, consisting of four white men and eight negroes, who were industriously concocting a plan of general rebellion throughout that section of the State, and a certain Sunday had been appointed for general concerted action. There was upon that day, however, an incessant heavy rain, which prevented the execution of their design.

Since that time a vigilance committee has been organized and actively engaged in ferreting out the scoundrels connected with this atrocious conspiracy. On last Wednesday or Thursday, Mr. FRANK LANE had occasion to correct one of his boys, and after inflicting a pretty severe chastisement, he told the boy he had not done with him: there were several things yet for which he intended to punish him. The negro, taking alarm and supposing that everything had been discovered, confessed everything he knew. He said they had been told that immediately after the Presidential election they would be set free—that on last Sunday a week ago they were to meet at the —— Church (we do not remember the name) after a negro funeral sermon was over, and organize—that SAM (a negro boy belonging to Mr. HOWARD, and since arrested) was to be their commander. In this statement he implicated two white men—MAHAN (or PAYNE) and STEDHAM. This information was communicated to the Committee, who commissioned CHARLES SHELLEY, Esq., to conduct the scheme for their detection. On last Thursday night, Mr. SHELLEY repaired to the house of Mr. OGLETREE, near which place the point of rendezvous was. Representing himself as a Northern man, who sympathized with the effort to liberate the negroes, (we have been informed,) he encountered STEDHAM, and won his confidence. What he learned, he has not disclosed in full, but enough is known to warrant the conclusion that the evidence is amply sufficient to establish the complicity of STEDHAM and MAHAN, (or PAYNE,) and the negro SAM, above mentioned, all of whom have been arrested, and now await in Talladega jail their examination, which will take place on Thursday next.

DISTRIBUTING INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS.

The following is from the Baltimore *Sun*:

Last week a man, named GEORGE OERM, attended a camp-meeting held in Lake District, Dorchester County, Md., and while there attempted to distribute some documents that were adjudged incendiary. Accordingly a Committee of gentlemen was appointed to wait on him with a request that he would leave the ground, twenty-five minutes being given to comply with the request. He left without any violence being offered him, though the indignation of the people ran high. Threats of lynching him were openly expressed by some, and the presence of his wife alone protected him. OERM is one of the State Republican electors, and resides at Church Creek, Md.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—SEPT. 5.

Judge SHIPMAN read yesterday his decision in the following case, argued before him last month:

PATENT INJUNCTION — EXCLUSIVE USE—ESTOPPEL.

Henry Mitchell vs. *David A. Barclay et al.*—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction. The bill was filed by the complainant, alleging that he was the owner of three patents for making screw-caps and nozzles for bottles, and two for improvements in screw-necked bottles, granted in 1857 and 1858, and held by him under assignments from the original patentees, John L. Mason and Charles Frampton. The bill also alleges that Barclay had formerly procured a license from Mason to use the inventions patented, under certain conditions, which were afterwards broken by him, and the licenses were therefore forfeited and annulled, and he thereupon, with the other defendants, proceeded to infringe upon the complainant's rights.

The defendants, except Barclay, in their answers, denied the allegations of the bill; Barclay, in his answer, admitted the infringement, but claimed to act under a patent issued to one John K. Chase, in October, 1857.

Held by the Court—That where there has been no adjudication as to the validity of a complainant's title to the patent under which he claims, the complainant must show that he has had exclusive possession and enjoyment of the inventions for some time, before an injunction will be issued in his favor preliminarily.

That there is no allegation of such possession and enjoyment in the bill, nor any sufficient proof of it in the affidavits.

That the Chase patent outstanding, cannot in the present state of the case be assumed to be a nullity, even though it should have been irregularly issued.

That the license to Barclay does not contain such an admission of the validity of the complainant's title as estops Barclay from denying its validity.

The motion for an injunction, therefore, is denied without prejudice.

For complainant, Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. West; for respondents, Messrs. B. & S. D. Cozzens.

J. J. Howard and the Newspapers.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

James Jay Howard vs. *George C. Bennett.*—This is an action of libel against the defendant, who is the proprietor of the Williamsburgh *Daily Times*. The action is founded upon a publication respecting the same transaction, for noticing which the NEW-YORK TIMES is sued for libel. The action is brought in the Supreme Court, and now came up in Chambers before Justice INGRAHAM, on a motion for judgment on the frivolousness of the answer. The answer alleged that the matters stated in the article published, were *substantially* true, and plaintiff's counsel urged that such an averment was frivolous and constituted no defence. Counsel contended that the answer must not only aver that the statement published was true, but set forth the grounds of the belief. The Court so held, and granted the motion.

It will be remembered that a similar motion was made in the action against the NEW-YORK TIMES, brought in the Superior Court, and that Justice PIERREPONT at Special Term denied the motion. In that case the answer declared the published statement true, and set forth the ground upon which the charge was based, and the occasion of the belief.

The entire answer in the present case was stricken out, with leave to amend within ten days, on payment of $10 costs.

H. P. Herdman for motion; John M. Stearns, opposed.

ANOTHER MOTION IN THE SAME CASE.

Subsequently motion was made before the same justice, in the above case, to have the issue sent to Kings County for trial, the defendant averring that both parties resided there.

The plaintiff opposed the motion, with an affidavit to the effect that he resided in this City.

Decision was reserved.

Requiring a Reply.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW AMENDMENT TO THE CODE.

Philip Dater, et al., vs. *Robert Matthews, et al.*—This was a motion heard before Justice INGRAHAM, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, to require the plaintiff to serve a reply to the answer.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott stated the facts to be, that the plaintiff sued on the ordinary cause of action for goods sold and delivered. Defendant, in his answer, admitted the cause of action, but set up a discharge he had obtained, under the two-thirds act, some time since. At the last session of the Legislature an amendment to the code was passed, authorizing the Court in its discretion to require plaintiff to serve a reply to an answer setting up new matter, in avoidance of the cause of action, although not a counter claim. Counsel was not aware that any decisions had been made on the amendment, but contended that defendants ought to have a reply here to apprise them of any grounds of objection to the discharge, not apparent on the face of the discharge or preliminary proceedings.

Wm. D. Veeder in opposition contended that the amendment had no application to the present case, because any grounds of objection to the discharge which might exist would be equally within the knowledge of defendant as the plaintiff. The Legislature could not have intended a reply to be required where defendant might be deemed to have knowledge of the objections to his defence.

Justice INGRAHAM held that the only objections to the discharge not appearing on its face would be fraud in procuring it. That defendants might have an order requiring a reply as specifying all such objections.

John M. Pinckney for plaintiffs; Conkling & Throop for defendants.

The Russian Defaulter.

ARRESTED, RELEASED AND SENT AFLOAT.

Charles Earle et al. vs. *Julius Tode.*—The defendant in this case is the defaulting agent of an English house, whose exploits have been so much published of late. An application was now made before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, for an order of arrest and an attachment against the defendant, the plaintiffs alleging that Rudolph Tode had been their agent at St. Petersburgh, and that, having power to substitute, he had substituted the defendant, who was his brother. The defendant had received the proceeds of the sale of a certain steamboat, and decamped with the amount, about $75,000.

The application was granted, and the defendant was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $20,000. Subsequently $58,000 of the money was found at a house in Crosby-street, after which the plaintiffs consented to let defendant go—gave him $500, and paid his passage to some place not ascertained. Thus the matter ended.

S. W. & R. B. Rosevelt for plaintiffs.

Payment after Judgment.

LIABILITY FOR COSTS.

James W. Barker vs. *James S. Davis.*—This was a motion to set aside a judgment, and subsequent proceedings pursuant thereto, on the ground of payment. The motion was before Justice PIERREPONT, at Special Term of the Superior Court, and was now decided:

PIERREPONT, J.—This is a motion to set aside a judgment and supplementary proceedings under it, on the ground that the judgment has been paid.

It appears that the judgment has been paid to some assignee of the claim, without any notice to the plaintiff's Attorney, and without any provisions for the costs of the Attorney, which costs were recovered and entered on the judgment-roll. If the defendant, after judgment is entered, pay the judgment to an assignee thereof without any notice to the Attorney for the plaintiff in the judgment, he does so at his peril. The Attorney cannot thus be deprived of his costs entered in the judgment. The motion must be denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 5.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	109⅛	100	Reading R.	s60 46⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	102	100	do	s10 46⅜
21,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103	300	do	46⅜
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	90⅜	300	do	46⅜
5,000	do	90⅞	800	do	b10 46⅜
39,000	do	91	200	do	s60 46⅜
16,000	Vir. State 6s	91⅛	100	do	46⅜
5,000	N. C. State 6s	99	100	Mich. Central R.	70
1,000	Mo. State 6s	81½	17	do	70⅛
2,000	E. 2d M. Bs. ex. int	98⅛	350	do	70⅜
5,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	b60 80	100	do	b30 71
2,000	H. River S. F. Bs.	101	50	do	b60 71⅛
4,000	Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1st		200	Mil. & Mis. R.	13⅛
	M. Fund Con. Bds.	101	50	do	b60 13⅜
10,000	M. S. 2d M. Bs.	b30 64	100	do	b10 13⅜
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96⅛	25	do	13
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M	33	200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	44⅛
	500 Han. & St. J. R. B.	73	100	do	b10 44⅜
5,000	do	72	200	do	s80 44
3,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	94	50	do	b30 44⅛
2,000	Cl. & T. S'g F. B.	76⅜	100	do	b30 44⅛
	500 Cl. & Tol. D. B.	75	25	do	44⅛
	32 Merchants' Bank	108	300	do	44
	5 Hanover Bank	94	50	Panama Railroad	126
10	Metropolitan Bank	112½	10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86
20	Artisans' Bank	90⅜	50	do	85⅞
10	Pacific M. S. Co	81⅜	100	do	85⅜
370	do	82⅜	500	do	b30 85⅜
200	do	b15 82⅜	100	do	b10 85⅜
50	do	82⅜	100	do	s60 85⅜
12	N. Y. Central R.	84	350	do	85⅛
350	do	84⅜	200	do	s80 85
450	do	84⅜	10	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	92
250	do	b60 85	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 78⅜
350	do	b30 84⅜	100	do	b10 79
100	do	b30 84⅜	700	do	79
150	do	s80 84⅜	200	do	s10 79
100	do	b10 84⅜	50	do	s30 79
200	do	s10 84⅜	600	do	b30 79⅛
250	do	84⅜	100	do	b60 79⅝
260	Erie Railroad	27⅜	100	do	s60 78⅜
25	do	27⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 45
200	do	28	400	do	s80 44⅛
200	do	b30 28	400	do	s80 44⅜
100	do	b30 27⅞	200	do	b60 45
100	do	27⅝	100	do	s10 44⅛
100	do	s60 27⅛	1000	do	44⅜
100	Hudson River R.	57	200	do	44⅜
200	do	s60 57	200	do	s60 44⅜
10	do	57⅛	100	do	s5 44⅜
250	do	57⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 79⅛
100	do	b60 57⅜	100	do	b15 79
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	b10 21	50	do	s30 78⅞
200	do	20⅝	50	do	s30 78⅝
200	do	20⅜	50	do	78⅝
50	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	b60 88⅛	100	do	s10 78⅝
350	do	b30 88	350	do	78⅝
350	do	s60 87	48	Pel. & Hud. Ca. Co.	91⅝
40	do	87⅛	500	Harlem Railroad	17

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri S. 6s	81⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	72¼
1,500	Cal. State 7s	92	50	do	s30 70
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	63	100	do	b60 71⅛
10,000	do	s30 63	150	do	70
5,000	do	s30 62⅜	100	do	b30 70⅛
40	Bank of Commerce	100⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 43⅜
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	91⅛	200	do	b30 44⅛
30	P. M. Steam. Co.	82	50	Panama R.	b30 126
150	do	b10 82⅛	5	do	126
150	Canton Co.	18⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 85
50	New-York C. R.	84	350	do	84⅜
50	do	b30 84⅜	100	do	s30 84⅜
500	Erie Railroad	27	100	do	s60 84⅜
50	do	b7 27⅛	50	do	s10 84⅜
100	do	s60 28⅜	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	10⅜
400	Harlem R.	17	150	Galena & Chic. R.	78⅛
100	Harlem R. Pref.	43⅛	100	do	s30 78⅛
50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	44	100	do	78⅜
200	do	b10 44	100	do	s60 78⅛
100	do	43⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 78¼

New-York Mining Board, Sept. 5.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Central	8⅞	9	Superior	3¾	4⅛
Hancock	5⅛	5¼	Columbian	—	3¼
Isle Royale	10⅛	10⅜	Gardiner Hill	7⅝	—
Minnesota	81¼	81½	Guilford	3¼	3⅜
National	30	39	North State	2	2¼
Pontiac	—	4⅜	Silver Hill	⅞	1¼
Rockland	24½	25			

The sales were:

19 shs. Minnesota	81⅜	100 shs. Gardner Hill c	7⅛
80 do. do	81½		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of August, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present, in an official form, the summary results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York, for eight months of the calendar year, 1860. During the month of August the entries of Foreign Merchandise were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$19,564,675
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	4,152,764
Free Goods	2,050,665
Total entries	$25,798,104
Against Aug. 1859	24,301,172
Increase this season	$1,496,932

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $140,750. The value of Merchandise, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, is $3,526,105, or $857,659 less than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $24,940,445, against $24,633,212 marketed in August of last year.

The exports from the port of New-York for the month of August were:

In Domestic Produce		$8,012,814
Foreign Goods Reëxported		267,353
Specie		7,454,813
Total allowance		$15,734,980
Against August, 1859:		
In Domestic Produce	$5,150,710	
Foreign Reëxports	1,165,353	
Specie	6,409,783	$12,725,846
Increase in August this season		$3,009,134

We now subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, for eight months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$21,528,000	$19,377,000
February	19,166,000	18,756,000
March	23,495,000	20,739,000
April	16,922,000	22,153,000
May	16,797,000	23,430,000
June	19,123,000	23,584,000
July	24,817,000	27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
Total eight months	$167,546,000	$179,451,000
Foreign Specie	892,000	1,649,000
Total	$168,438,000	$181,100,000
Decrease to close August, this year		$12,662,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$5,299,000	$3,762,000
February	5,699,000	3,284,000
March	6,999,000	5,378,000
April	6,639,000	5,951,000
May	5,812,000	5,181,000
June	8,308,000	4,880,000
July	7,526,000	4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
Total 8 months	$54,355,000	$38,525,000
Foreign reëxported	5,452,000	4,952,000
Together	$59,807,000	$43,477,000
Increase this year		16,330,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	854,000	2,306,000
February	977,000	2,371,000
March	2,382,000	3,334,000
April	2,996,000	6,259,000
May	5,530,000	11,421,000
June	8,842,000	7,497,000
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
Total 8 months	$58,600,000	$49,660,000
Decrease this year		11,060,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$54,355,000	$38,525,000
Foreign Reëxported	5,452,000	4,952,000
Specie	38,600,000	49,660,000
Total eight months	$98,407,000	$93,137,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	3,899,166	3,478,471
February	3,578,043	3,328,688
March	3,477,545	3,164,011
April	2,444,267	3,212,060
May	2,466,462	3,014,520
June	2,724,193	3,314,429
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
Total 8 months	$27,379,985	$28,606,435

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860. From Jan. 1.		1859. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 10	$1,788,666	Jan. 12	$1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319,924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,503	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 25	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,146,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	June 13	1,529,595
May 12	1,251,177	June 26	2,041,237
May 28	1,519,703	July 12	1,741,879
June 13	1,385,652	July 27	2,145,000
June 26	1,541,580	Aug. 11	1,863,333
July 12	1,514,884	Aug. 27	2,126,333
July 23	673,290	Total, 8 mos.	$25,163,000
Aug. 2	988,678		
Aug. 13	1,003,381		
Aug. 23	798,833		
Total, 8 mos.	$22,490,292		

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with a liberal share of orders, and a large business was done in State Stocks, New-York Central, Erie, and some of the Western shares, and generally at an advance in prices. Tennessee Sixes brought 91 ₱ cent., and U. S. Fives of 1874 103 ₱ cent. The advance in New-York Central was to 84½ cash; Erie was done as high as 28 ₱ cent., Galena 79, and Michigan Central 70½, cash, and 71⅛, buyer 60 days. There was a partial rise also in Toledo, Michigan Southern, Hudson, Reading and Harlem, and quite a demand for Pacific Mail Shares up to 82⅜ ₱ cent. Illinois Central and Rock Island failed to resp

THEA steady at 31s. SUGAR steady. RICE firm and slightly higher for all qualities, with a larger speculative inquiry. COFFEE steady.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27.

BREADSTUFFS buoyant. WHEAT 5s. higher than on Monday last for all descriptions. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE firm with a large speculative inquiry at advancing prices. TEA dull. TALLOW quiet at 53s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities is unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed, to-day, 27th, at 92⅝@93 for money and account.

Latest by Telegraph to Galway.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 8,000 bales. Market quiet, but steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Weather favorable for the crops.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull; WHEAT steady, but less active; CORN quiet; PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

CONSOLS 92⅞@93 for money and account.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 8,488 bbls. Flour, 610 bbls. Corn Meal, 125,258 bushels Wheat, 81,386 bushels Corn, 6,083 bushels Rye, 410 bushels Barley, 22,173 bushels Oats, 150 pkgs. Provisions, and 817 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, yet steady, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COAL—Has been in rather limited request, though prices have been supported.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of small lots of Rio at 14¾c.@14¾c., 150 bags Maracaibo at 14¾c., with 680 bags St. Domingo, part at 12¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly dealt in, at unaltered quotations. Sales, 600 bales. After a careful examination, the stock of Cotton in this port, 31st ult., according to the *Shipping and Commercial List*, was ascertained to be 64,891 bales, as follows:

On hand, unsold, bales	54,863
Sold, but not delivered, bales	7,677
On shipboard, not cleared, bales	2,351
Total, bales	64,891

Spinners took 240,892 bales from this port during the year ending 31st ult., against 223,081 bales last year, and 196,170 year before; or, an average of 4,643 bales per week this year, against 4,290 last year, thus:

Stock Aug. 31, 1859, bales	43,452
Received since	465,359
Making a supply of	508,811
Deduct—	
Export to Foreign ports	203,028
Stock Aug. 31, 1860	64,891—267,919
Leaving for consumption, bales	210,892

Weekly Consumption.

Bales.		Bales.
1859-60	1852-53	3,484
1858-59	1851-52	3,724
1857-58	1850-51	2,636
1856-57	1849-50	3,066
1855-56	1848-49	3,040
1854-55	1847-48	3,070
1853-54	3,082	

The quantity taken from this port for consumption, the past year, shows an excess over the quantity taken in 1858-9, of 343 bales per week, and an increase over any previous year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	7	7	7¾	7¾
Middling, ℔ lb.	10¾	10¾	11	11¾
Middling Fair, ℔ lb.	12¾	12¾	13	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is only moderately active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The export demand is restricted, owing, in part, to the rise in freights, and the firmness of ship-owners. The inquiry from the home trade is pretty fair, chiefly for the medium and better qualities. Prices exhibit no very important changes. Sales have been reported of 16,800 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 55@$5 65, chiefly at $5 55@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 90, chiefly at $5 80@$5 85; superfine Western at $5 50@$5 65; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 70@$6 40; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 75@$6 50; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 85@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $6@$6 15, chiefly at $6 05@$6 10 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55 @ $5 65
Extra State	5 75 @ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 70 @ 6 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 75 @ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	6 00 @ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 20 @ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 10 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10 @ 7 00

Southern Flour has been in good demand at full rates. The reported transactions add up 3,850 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $6 00@$6 30 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including superfine, at $5 55@$5 65, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 75@$7 50 ℔ bbl. 670 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $3 50@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 30@$3 40 for Western and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

DRY GOODS—The public sale of Shawls to-day attracted unusual attention. The catalogue embraced a very good assortment of Broché, with liberal lines of Berlin, Chenille and Saxony Shawls, as also of Chenille Scarfs, &c. The competition was quite brisk, and the bulk of the lots offered found purchasers at, on the whole, satisfactory rates. Holders of the medium and high-priced Brochés were not disposed to generally accept the offers of buyers, and consequently such varieties were less sought after.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. A considerable portion of the receipts consists of unsound lots, or lots not in good order, which do not suit shippers, and which millers are reluctant to buy unless at low rates. The demand has been quite brisk for desirable qualities, here and to arrive. The reported sales amount to 137,500 bushels, including ordinary to good White Western, at $1 28@$1 43; small lots of prime to very choice do. do., at $1 48@$1 53; unsound and very inferior do. do., at $1 30@$1 35; amber Western, at $1 30@$1 37, the inside price for lots out of order; red Western, fair to good, at $1 34@$1 36; Milwaukee Club on private terms; Chicago Spring, No. 2 to choice No. 1, at $1 25@$1 30; amber North Carolina, at $1 48; white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand, part for export, at firmer prices; sales have been made of 96,000 bushels at 65¾c.@66¾c. for common to good mixed Western; 68c. for very choice high mixed do in the slip; 70c.@72c. for yellow Western, and 70c. for round yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, being now quoted at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel. The demand is limited. Barley is scarce, quiet and nominal. Oats are in fair request, including Canada at 41½c.@42c., Western at 41c.@42c., and State at 42c.@42½c. ℔ bushel. Over 190,000 bushels Wheat were received at Chicago last Saturday, being the largest amount that ever arrived there in a single day. The total receipts of all kinds of Grain on that day, (with Flour reduced,) according to the *Press and Tribune*, foot up 263,269 bushels. The shipments of Wheat up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, amounted to about 200,000 bushels. The present high rates of freight have brought a large number of vessels into our river—strangers to the port—and almost everything afloat at all fit for the purpose, is now finding employment in carrying of Grain.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River, at 90c.@95c. for old, and 70c.@85c. for inferior to prime new ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been inactive at previous nominal quotations.

HOPS—Continue in good request, chiefly at 12c.@15c. for last year's crop, holders of prime lots of which now ask 16c.@18c., and at 20c.@25c. for new, ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in request, chiefly for future delivery, within a range of from $22 50@$23 ℔ ton, usual credit. Other descriptions have been inactive.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 55@$1 60 ℔ 1,000.

LEAD—Is inquired for, and is quoted steady at yesterday's prices.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been somewhat brisker, to-day, chiefly for Cuba Muscovado, at from 25c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

OIL MEAL—Has been more sought after, mainly by shippers, at steady prices.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, here, being held above the views of buyers. Palm Oil has been freely purchased at 8½c., now quoted up to 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb., usual credit. Olive Oil is in fair request at full rates. Linseed is in very moderate demand, and is heavy at from 58½c.@60c., chiefly at 59c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is salable and steady, including No. 1 Winter Western, at 95c.@$1 ℔ gallon. Tallow Oil commands, in lots, 9¾c. ℔ lb., and refined Cotton Seed Oil 70c. ℔ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Sept. 3, sales transpired of only 200 bbls. Crude Whale at 55c. ℔ gallon. Sales were made of 100 bbls. Crude Sperm in Nantucket, 260 do. in Holmes' Hole, and 175 do. in Edgartown, at $1 50 ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 3, '60	60,558	125,914	1,092,500
Same time last year	74,198	154,479	1,170,700

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased at, however, easier prices. Sales 1,570 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, at $19 45@$19 50; new Prime at $14 12½@$14 25; old Mess at $19 25, and old Prime at $13 25 ℔ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is rather quiet at old figures; sales 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c., ℔ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; sales 250 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 16c.@20c. for new State, and 14c.@17c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is actively sought after at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$5 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool has been more freely offered and purchased, including ground, at 80c., and Fine, at $1 40@$1 65 ℔ sack. Other kinds have been inactive.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 250 boxes Castile, at from 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in at old quotations.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, since our last, to the extent of 1,700 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7¼c.; Porto Rico, at 7c.@7¾c.; and Melado, at 4½c.@4¾c., chiefly at 4½c.; with 950 boxes Havana, part at 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day resulted in the disposal of only a portion of the lots offered, at previous rates, as the competition among buyers was spiritless, and holders withdrew several lines rather than make any material concessions to purchasers.

WHISKY—We have heard of sales having been made of 1,800 bbls., last evening and to-day, at 22½@23¼c., closing at 23c.@23½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Free engagements of Breadstuffs were reported to-day, mainly for Liverpool, including 7,500 bbls. Flour, chiefly at 4s., and 80,000 bushels of Grain, in bulk and bags, at 13d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; the shipments of other commodities were limited, yet rates were supported. For London, Flour 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, Flour at 4s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Omega*, 765 tons, from City Point to Venice, Tobacco, 52s. 6d.; ship *Rattler*, 1,120 tons, to Liverpool, Wheat 12½d., in ship's bags, and Flour 3s. 6d.; a bark, 400 tons, same voyage, 14d., in shipper's bags; a Br. bark, 558 tons, to Hull or London, 14d., in ship's bags; a ship, 548 tons to Liverpool, London, Bristol or Glasgow, Flour 4s.; a ship, 500 tons, and a brig, 400 tons, at neighboring ports, hence to Cork and a market, Grain 15d., in shippers' bags; a bark, same voyage, 15½d., in bulk and ship's bags; a British brig, 218 tons, same, 15d. in bulk; a bark to Glasgow, 12d. in shippers' bags, and Flour 3s. 6d.; a schooner, 257 tons, to Lisbon, Staves on private terms, thence to Rio Janeiro, Salt 30s., thence to New-Orleans, Coffee 75c. ℔ bag; a bark, 348 tons, to Bordeaux and back, $4,400; a brig, 200 tons, from Machias to Port Royal, Jam., for orders, Boards $8; a British brig, 168 tons, to a Windward Island, and back from St. Martin, Salt, $1,600; a schooner, 199 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 10c.; a British schooner, 125 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 13c.; a schooner, 141 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,200; a bark, 365 tons, to Havana, $2,200.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Sept. 5, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on* commission.

BUTTER.

The market is active and lively, and prices have been well sustained. The receipts for the week have been heavy, but composed mostly of ordinary qualities of State and Ohio. Fine yellow Butter is much wanted for shipment to California and the South, and readily commands our highest figures. English shippers take from 2,000 to 3,000 firkins a week at 12½c. to 15c.

Orange County, pails, fine, ℔ lb	.20	@	22
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ℔ lb	.18	@	20
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	.19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	.16	@	18
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	.18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	.15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	.17	@	19
Welsh tubs, fair State	.15	@	17
Western Reserve, fine	.14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	.13	@	14
Ohio, common to good	.11	@	12½
Illinois and Indiana	.11	@	14
Canada	.12	@	15
Store-Packed, ℔ lb	.13	@	16

CHEESE

Maintains its figures and firmness. The English demand for fine qualities is unabated, and bids fair to continue.

Fine State, ℔ lb	10¾	@	11
Fair State, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Ohio, fine, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Ohio, fair, ℔ lb	4	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Pineapple, ℔ lb	—	@	13
English Dairy, Ohio, ℔ lb	10¼	@	11

EGGS

Are plenty, selling at our figures to count out.

State, Jersey and Long Island, to count out, ℔ dozen	13½	@	14
Ohio, to count out, ℔ dozen	13	@	13½

BEANS

Are improving. Large sales were effected at our figures for prime lots.

Small Pea, new, ℔ bushel	$1 20	@	$1 30
Medium, new, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 15
Kidney, ℔ bushel	—	@	1 50
Marrow, ℔ bushel	—	@	1 25
Red and China, ℔ bushel	1 50	@	2 00

SEEDS.

Timothy is lower. Sales of Ohio have been made at $2 25 to $2 50. The market closes to-day with several fair to good lots at $2 to $2 25. Clover, under advices by last steamer, is more sought after, with sales at 8c. to 8¼c. Flaxseed is quiet. We quote:

Timothy, first quality	2 25	@	2 50
Timothy, second quality	2 00	@	2 15
Clover	8	@	8¼
Flaxseed	1 50	@	1 85

DRIED FRUITS.

There has been more inquiry for Dried Apples during the week, but not sufficient to stimulate the market or advance prices. Dried Peaches are getting more plenty, and small cut-bright colored fruit finds a ready sale. Dried Raspberries, Cherries and Plums are inquired for with sales at 18c. to 19c.

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	5	@	5¼
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ℔ lb	8	@	14
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	19	@	20
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	18	@	19
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	18	@	19

GREEN FRUITS.

The receipts of Apples continue very heavy, and prices are low; $50 to $125 is the price ℔ 100 bbls., though some few single barrels are retailed at higher figures. Good Plums are not plenty; Green Gages are very scarce and high; other Plums of the inferior classes are plenty and low. Pears are plenty and lower. Vergalieus are in advance of the season—green, and next to worthless, selling with difficulty at $2 to $2 50 ℔ bbl. When ripe, they will bring from $10 to $12 ℔ bbl. Peaches from Western New-York have flooded the market and continue to arrive in immense quantities. Some idea of the crop in that section may be formed from the shipments from Rochester alone, which have averaged 60 tons ℔ day. Jersey Peaches are poor and scarce. There is no amount of Berries in market to notice.

Apples, Pound Sweets, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Apples, Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Apples, Summer Pippins, ℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 50
Apples, Golden Sweets, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	—
Apples, Western Sweet Bows, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 50
Apples, Common, ℔ bbl	—	@	50
Apples, Crab Apples, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 50
Pears, Bartlett, ℔ bbl	5 00	@	10 00
Pears, Bell, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Pears, Cooking, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Plums, Green Gage, prime, ℔ bbl	7 00	@	8 00
Plums, Damson, ℔ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Plums, Magnum Bonum, ℔ bbl	—	@	8 00
Plums, Red Gages, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	—
Plums, Horse Plums, ℔ bbl	3 75	@	—
Plums, Blue Gages, ℔ bbl	6 00	@	—
Plums, Egg Plums, ℔ bbl	6 00	@	7 00
Pears, Vergalieu, Green, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Peaches, Delaware, ℔ basket	2 00	@	3 00
Peaches, Jersey, ℔ basket	1 50	@	2 00
Peaches, Western New-York, ℔ box	1 00	@	2 50
Watermelons, ℔ 100	10 00	@	18 00
Musk Melons, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25

POULTRY AND GAME.

Western, Northern and Jersey live poultry is plenty and rather lower. It is too early yet to forward poultry by the package, and there is none arriving in that shape except from Philadelphia. Game is scarce.

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

Chickens, live, Northern and Western, ℔ pair	37	@	62
Fowls, live, Northern and Western, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Turkeys, live, Northern and Western, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, live, Jersey, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, dead, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Philadelphia Fowls, dead, ℔ lb	13	@	14
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 00	@	3 50
Partridges, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Grouse, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Yellow-leg Snipe, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 00
Dowich Snipe, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Stall-fed Pigeons, ℔ dozen	1 50	@	1 75

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are unchanged from last week. Vegetables of all kinds are higher.

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ℔ bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Potatoes, Dykemans, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Potatoes, Junes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Onions, red, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions, white, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 75
Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Beets, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Cabbages, ℔ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Green Corn, ℔ 1,000	4 00	@	6 25
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	—	@	50
Lima Beans, ℔ bushel	—	@	56
String Beans, ℔ bushel	—	@	50
Cucumbers, ℔ 100	—	@	50
Rope Onions, ℔ 100 strings	—	@	4 00
Turnips, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 25
Egg Plant, ℔ bbl	—	@	75

FEATHERS

Are in fair request. We quote:

Live Geese, State and Western	42	@	45
Live Geese, Tennessee	35	@	40

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BOARD

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—DREAMS OF DELUSION—LIVING TOO FAST.

BOWERY THEATRE—WERNER—THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—SIEGE OF PALMYRA—HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LIVING CURIOSITIES—DRAMAS, FARCES, DANCES, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrivals from Europe put us in possession of advices four days later. The steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 25th and Queenstown on the 26th ult., passed Cape Race on Tuesday afternoon, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 28th, arrived at St. John, N. F., yesterday on her way to New-York. The news by these arrivals is highly important. The invasion of Calabria by GARIBALDI is fully confirmed. In fact, at last accounts, he had already pushed his operations with such vigor that several important positions of the Neapolitans were in his possession. Great numbers of insurgents were joining him, and a general and decisive battle was looked for. It is thought probable in some quarters, however, that Naples may fall into his hands without bloodshed, as it is believed that the Neapolitan army cannot be relied upon at all for its defence. It was positively denied by Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons, that Austria either has sent or contemplates sending a threatening note to Sardinia on the subject of the invasion of Naples. Orders have been given by the French Emperor to concentrate troops to the number of 100,000, with all munitions of war, to be ready to march at a moments' notice. The Emperor and Empress had gone to Savoy and Nice. At Lyons, in response to addresses, the Emperor made a speech, in which he deprecated the attempts which had been made to create a misunderstanding as to his motives. The weather in England and France had continued unfavorable for the crops.

Latest advices from Honduras, contained in a telegram from New-Orleans, indicate that the great modern Fillibuster, whose recent descent on Truxillo has claimed a passing notice, is likely to have his desire for fighting fully gratified. On the 19th of August an English man-of-war arrived off the port, with the avowed intention of protecting the citizens of Honduras and their property, and of restoring the revenue of Truxillo to the rightful authorities. A force of seven hundred men under President GUARDIOLA had assembled outside the walls, ready for an attack on the 23d. At Ruatan, the 24th, a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Truxillo, which lasted for some time, and there is good reason to believe that it was caused by a combined attack on WALKER'S position by sea and land. As the intervention of the English was something not counted on by WALKER, who thus encounters an obstacle more difficult to overcome than the opposition of the Hondurians under GUARDIOLA, it is quite probable that the next advices will announce his total defeat.

The Prince of Wales yesterday left the city of Kingston without landing, and without receiving the Corporation address. An attempt was made to compromise the difficulty in the City Councils, but the Orangemen refusing to retreat from the position they had assumed, nothing could be done. A resolution was adopted asking the Prince to land as originally intended, but the Duke of Newcastle refused to do so unless all partisan demonstrations were stopped. At the same time the Prince expressed his willingness to receive the Corporation address on the deck of the steamer, but as that arrangement did not suit the other side, it was not entered into. At 6 o'clock last evening, accordingly, the Royal party left, and was soon after followed by the Orangemen in another steamer, who expressed the determination to land wherever the Prince landed, and join in any demonstration that might be made. As at Brockville, the next stopping-place, and at Toronto, there are preparations made for Orange demonstrations, it is thought more than probable that the Prince will decline to land anywhere else in Canada, but will proceed direct to Niagara and cross into the States. Our correspondent states that the responsibility for this condition of matters is placed to the account of Governor-General HEAD and the Duke of Newcastle.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, yesterday, delivered at Lexington, Ky., his expected speech on the issues of the Presidential campaign, and in personal vindication of himself from the various charges which have been brought against him in connection with it. The crowd gathered to hear him was immense, and he was greeted with enthusiasm. The speech will be found in this morning's TIMES.

The fifth annual fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society was opened at Elizabeth on Tuesday, with a good display of articles, but a meagre attendance. Yesterday the attendance was large. A military prize drill took place at 12 o'clock. Two Rifle Companies from Newark and one from Elizabeth entered. Gov. OLDEN reviewed the troops.

The rockets that rose over Jersey City last evening were the signal to Republicans in that city to gather in mass meeting at Van Vorst-square. Bonfires were blazing in the streets early in the evening, and the Wide-Awake Clubs formed in procession near the ferry and marched through the principal thoroughfares. The display was an imposing one. Besides the Republicans of the place who were in the ranks, each in his uniform of India-rubber, bearing a torch aloft, there were clubs from New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, Rahway, Elizabethtown and Patterson. Addresses were delivered by Hon. JOHN C. TEN EYCK, Ex-Gov. PENNINGTON, ISAAC W. SCUDDER, and others.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, paraded yesterday, to the number of over seven hundred, upon the occasion of receiving the new stand of colors presented to it by the City of Washington. The ceremony took place in front of the City Hall. ROBERT OULD, United States District-Attorney for the District of Columbia, making the presentation speech. In the evening, the officers and staff of the regiment gave a private dinner to the Washington Committee at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at which some seventy-five guests were entertained in a sumptuous manner.

JOHN W. SMYTH, one of the crew of the ship *Fidelia*, yesterday made affidavit before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM, charging the mate and second mate of that ship with the murder of a seaman on the 12th of July. The examination takes place to-day.

In the Supreme Court, at Chambers, before Justice INGRAHAM, yesterday, JULIUS TODE, the Russian defaulter, was brought up on an order of arrest then granted, and held to bail in the sum of $20,000. Subsequently $58,000 of the money in his possession was found, and the plaintiffs allowed him to go, giving him $500 and paying his passage off. In the same Court, before the same Justice, the answer in the libel suit against the Williamsburgh *Daily Times* was stricken out for frivolousness, and ten days allowed in which to amend. The cause of action against this paper is the same as that for which suit is now pending in the Superior Court against the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Stock Market was firm at the opening of business yesterday, with a good show of orders at rather higher prices. Between the Boards the feeling was less animated and dull through the Second Board. On the final closing, prices were steady again, and but few stocks offering. The Money Market steady at 7 ₩ cent., as the rule, with exceptions at 6½ ₩ cent. on 60-day acceptances, and 6 ₩ cent. on pledge of State security.

Flour was in good demand at uniform rates. Wheat and Corn were freely purchased, and the latter closed higher. Provisions were in generally fair request. Pork, however, declined. Sugars were moderately active. Coffee, Cotton, Hemp, Metals, Naval Stores, Molasses, Rice, Seeds, Spices, and Teas were quiet. Whisky was actively sought after and dearer. Hops were in lively demand. The engagements of Breadstuffs for Liverpool were extensive. There were 468 vessels of all classes in port.

The Vice-President on the Stump.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has at last yielded to the clamor of doubting friends, and confessed himself. The occasion of his utterance was supplied by a barbecue at Lexington, where many thousands assembled yesterday to partake of a savory holocaust, with appetites previously whetted by Vice-Presidential eloquence. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was not mindful that his speech preceded, not followed, the dinner. He spoke at much length; omitted none of the counts in the popular indictment; met the most insignificant cavils with elaborate minuteness of response; in short, placed stays and props wherever about his shaky reputation the parts seemed to require strengthening. Whether or not he has succeeded in amending his position before the country, however, is very questionable indeed.

His unwillingness to be a candidate, and the regularity of the Convention which nominated him, are the topics with which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE opens his case. A variety of petty accusations current in Southern papers—such as the Vice-President having joined in a petition for mercy to JOHN BROWN, having supported General TAYLOR, and similar offences, which elsewhere might pass for virtues—are then dispatched; and, finally, the principal charge of abetting designs pregnant with treason to the Union is reached, and receives special attention. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE meets it by asserting that the platform of the party which placed him in nomination, so far as it related to the Slavery question, was but a logical sequel of the Dred Scott decision; whereas, the territorial dogmas of the other wing of the Democracy practically nullify the adjudication of the Supreme Court, and thus make war upon the Constitution and the existing order of things. He claims, therefore, to represent a party whose views, so far from pointing to disunion, are the only views that can perpetuate the Confederation, and save it from the gulfs of perdition opened by Republicanism and Popular Sovereignty. His arguments to establish this serviceable assumption need not be recapitulated. They were the theme of Southern rhetoric throughout the last session of Congress; they have formed the staple of editorial wisdom in the Administration journals; and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has reiterated them a score of times since he became a pervert from the faith of Squatter Sovereignty. It is to be lamented, we may remark in passing, that the controversial spirit of the Douglasites has not brought them to the discussion of these assertions, damaging as they are to the cause to which they lend themselves. But they serve the purpose of the Kentucky candidate. They enable him to reiterate his devotion to the Union; to repudiate the ultraisms of the leaders of his party, and to appeal to the Federal loyalty of the South, brought to light by the August elections. This is the shrewd purpose of the orator, and he has attained it. Whatever criminal designs are entertained by those Danites of the sect who are attached immediately to YANCEY, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE may justly be acquitted of consciously and deliberately promoting them. But here is the sum of his merit. He is none the less instrumental in assisting their ultimate schemes, which may be postponed, but are not abandoned, in view of the unmistakable conservatism found still to pervade the South, and which will clearly have to pass through years of agitation before it can be brought to abet the aims of the Secessionists. The political cry of Southern independence has in fact proved to have been premature. It disperses rather than rallies the masses.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE merely yields to obvious expediency in asserting his fealty to the Union; he affords us no assurance that his loyalty is genuine; or that he would withdraw from the bad company he keeps, were he satisfied that these dangerous plans were only suspended and not abandoned. His honesty, in short, is exclusively a matter of policy.

The effect of this speech will not, we apprehend, strengthen the cause of the Vice-President at the South, where alone its strength can be of service. It will offend the unthinking mob, who are clamorous for separation, and who will now as readily support DOUGLAS, or BELL, as BRECKINRIDGE. It will attract no votes from those two candidates, for the adherents of both have at least as much faith in their devotion to the Union as in the fresh professions of the Kentuckian. Nothing will be gained, and much will be imperiled, by the effort; and it now only remains to conjecture whether the Bell or Douglas interest will prevail in the majority of the Southern States.

The Prince and the Orangemen.

The Prince of Wales has, for the first time, met with an unpleasant check in his progress through America. The Royal party, for reasons which every right-thinking person will appreciate, declined to land in Kingston on Tuesday, and thus openly signified their determination to discountenance a demonstration of a partisan and offensive character. An Irish Protestant organization, widely known as the "Orange Society," had erected characteristic arches, mottoes, and insignia in the streets of Kingston, and, upon the arrival of the Prince, they proposed to march, in procession, with banners and badges that one-half of the population would have considered an insult to themselves and to their faith. In these circumstances the Prince very properly refused to land or to sanction in any manner this barbaric display.

It is singular that Irishmen, wherever their lot happens to be cast, cannot act and behave themselves like other people. At home they are divided into two great politico-religious bodies whose earnest desire and principal ambition is to see each other exterminated. They emigrate from their native island in search of a country where they can be relieved, as they pretend, from Government and party tyranny, and as soon as they find themselves in Canada, the United States, or, it might be, on the desert of Zahara, they proceed at once to revive old grievances, and their first act is one of hostile organization—not against strangers—but against each other. The Irish societies—or any other societies organized on the same basis—never will agree to differ on questions of religion and politics, and, both parties being steeped in bigotry and animated altogether by a wrong spirit, there is very little to choose between them. If they confined their factious disputes to themselves and never let them offend the public eye, no one, perhaps, would care to hear how they were carried on or whither they tended; but when the Orangemen of Kingston and Toronto select the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to offer him and the people of Canada a malignant and uncalled-for insult, they richly deserve the rebuke they have received.

Some years ago, public processions of Orange and Riband Societies were put down, and very properly put down in Ireland, under laws specially enacted for the purpose. They were, at best, but the legitimate fruit of gross ignorance, prejudice and superstition; and their only object was to keep alive painful remembrances of past troubles and dissensions, which a generous people would naturally strive to obliterate. Their only effect was to create riot, tumult, and bloodshed. For a long time they were permitted to exist for base political purposes, but a wiser and more humane Government undertook at length to suppress them altogether. A bill is at this moment pending in Parliament for the suppression of all "party emblems" in Ireland. Orange flags have been hoisted on church steeples within the present year, expressly to insult the courts of law and excite popular commotions. It would now seem that a Canadian crop—the promising offshoot of the parent seed—has sprung into vigorous life. This Kingston Orange demonstration, if not at once discountenanced, would create counter demonstrations without end, and before a year had elapsed the Province would be on fire under the revival of ancient Irish feuds. The very existence of a Society which professes open hostility to all who differ from its own bigoted views, is illegal at common law; and its public processions and offensive demonstrations would not be tolerated for a moment in the United States. The Prince of Wales, in refusing to land until these demonstrations shall be dispensed with, is acting under wise counsel.

The New Almaden Mine and Attorney-General Black.

We had occasion some days since to make a passing comment upon an opinion recently rendered by Mr. Attorney-General BLACK, to the President, in relation to a joint prayer of the Legislature of California, asking Executive interference in a great suit now pending before the Courts of that State. As this opinion, formally put forth by the first law officer of the Government, reached us, nothing apparently could be more plain than the justice of the views which it expressed. We are not commonly given to a blind admiration of the existing Administration, and our readers will bear us witness that we have never exhibited any extravagant tendency to applaud the acts of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet, on the mere faith of their political position. But it seemed to us so unquestionably correct for the President to reject a petition looking to his intervention in a matter still under judicial examination, that we could not find it in us to refuse our tribute of praise to the soundness of Mr. Attorney-General BLACK'S official advice given to the same effect. Still, the importance of the interests at stake in the particular case out of which the necessity had arisen for Judge BLACK to void, and for the President to receive so much legal wisdom, was so singularly illustrated by the extraordinary conduct of the Legislature of California, that we could not refrain from entertaining some doubts as to the absolute recklessness of our Pacific brethren in the premises. The Attorney-General of the United States, even at the close of the term which is conceded to him for the exercise of his talents, is a considerable personage, certainly. But it may fairly be presumed when the people, the Press, and the representatives of a sovereign State unite with scarce a dissenting voice in demanding a special service of the Federal Government, that they are not actuated simply by a mad determination to violate the first principles of social order. A calm inquiry into the circumstances out of which the application of California to the President arose, will prove, we fear, not merely the justice of this presumption, but the exceeding rashness also, to brand it by no harsher name, which has been displayed by the Attorney-General in his whole management of this great case of the New Almaden Mines, which is to take its place among the imperishable *causes celebres* of the Western Continent.

It would be tedious and unnecessary here to recount the history of the great quicksilver mine of America, over which at this very moment the law is fighting its long battle at San Francisco. Suffice it to say that this mine was discovered in California at a time when that Peninsula was a landing-place for whalers and a market for hides, by a Mexican gentleman well known for his enterprise and energy, and by him "denounced" or claimed in form long before the American conquest. It was transferred through this discoverer, CASTILLERO, to a great company, in which England, Mexico, and the United States were, and are, represented by men of wealth, character, and intelligence. By this company the mine was for years assiduously worked. Large sums of money were expended by them upon it before profits accrued, and when the gold discoveries flooded the land with sudden wealth, the New-Almaden mines were in full activity.

As all the world knows, the rapid development of values in California gave rise to vast numbers of fraudulent claims put forward by adventurers under cover of pretended grants from Mexico, but never until the lands involved had been raised by the labor or the fortune of others to an enticing standard. It was not probable that so promising a property as a quicksilver mine, second only to the mother-mine of Spain, would be overlooked in this great struggle of BATHYLLUS to avail himself of the labors of VIRGIL. The New-Almaden Mine was accordingly soon claimed by certain parties, on the ground that it was included in Mexican land-grants of a date previous to the alleged "denouncement" of CASTILLERO. Here was apparently a conflict of private interests which might well have been suffered to settle itself in the ordinary course of law. But this was not to be. The United States assumed the part of the prosecution against the actual holders of the mine, and pushing the case with all the power of the Government, at last secured a temporary injunction forbidding these holders to continue their operations. As the effect of this injunction was seriously to diminish the general mining activity of California, and to inflict grave losses upon many of the people of that State, the Legislature resolved to ask of the National Executive the abandonment of the suit which had given rise to the injunction, always, of course, without prejudice to the ultimate rights of the real possessors and the real prosecutors.

This request it was which Mr. Attorney-General BLACK advised the President to decline; but, in thus advising the Chief Magistrate, Mr. BLACK found occasion to betray a passionate enthusiasm of zeal for the prosecutors, and a virulent antipathy of prejudice towards the possessors in the premises, which have added to the history of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration a chapter worthy to rank with the story of Mr. Secretary FLOYD and the De Groot contracts.

We have no space, and certainly but little inclination, to dwell upon the style and temper of one of the most discreditable documents which ever issued from a Federal office in America. The analysis of Mr. BLACK'S opinion, in this case, will afford more comfort to some future Earl GREY, bent on demolishing the democratic theory of government, than it can yield to any patriotic American citizen. It is a dreary sign, indeed, of the times in which we live, that we should find the most responsible law-officer of the nation lavishing charges of mendacity and forgery on all the officials without exception of a friendly nation, and assuming the worthlessness of a particular claim not before him for judgment, from his personal notion that all Mexicans must be scoundrels. Nor is it exactly agreeable to meet with the doctrines of communism in the mouth of an American Attorney-General, and to hear Judge BLACK declaring in substance that a millionaire has no rights which a democracy is bound to respect. The further "slang" (since we must use the word which hits the case) of the President's counselor in relation to the "alien birth" of certain claimants in this case probably indicates nothing more contemptible than some secret affinity of Judge BLACK with the Know-Nothings of Pennsylvania.

Pitiful, however, as all this is, the essential feature of the Attorney-General's opinion in this case, which demands direct public reprobation, is the enormous assumption that the United States, when they appear in Court as plaintiffs, appear there to win a case, and not to establish justice. In the strength of this assumption the American Attorney-General has actually interfered to prevent the American Consul in Mexico from taking depositions which by law he is required to take, lest they should support the case of the claimants whom Judge BLACK is laboring to oust. In the same temper, Judge BLACK assures the President that there can "be no doubt of the fabrication of documents," the genuineness of which is now on trial before the proper tribunal in California. With equal virulence he advances charges of personal dishonesty against individuals from whose character it is at least entirely possible that the results of a pending litigation may clear away every shadow of a stain. The people of the United States, Mr. BLACK may rest assured, cherish very different views of national dignity and national honor. Without following him to the Latin Grammar for quotations to support their faith, they seriously believe that the worst calamity which can befall the State is to win an unjust victory, and that its noblest triumph is the defeat of a cruel injustice attempted in its name.

Naples and the Italian Revolution.

While kings, kaisers and newspaper correspondents are discussing the proprieties of diplomatic interference with the subversive operations of GARIBALDI, and contriving pleasant devices for keeping Naples free under the Bourbon dynasty, the steady march of events is making all their wisdom idle and all their schemes ridiculous. On the 21st of August the advanced guard of the liberating army of Sicily made themselves masters of the important town and fortifications of Reggio, on the mainland, commanding from the east the same straits which Messina watches from the west. Once established at Reggio, GARIBALDI held Naples in his hand, to be won or lost by a single decisive effort, and it is more than probable that the miserable FRANCIS II. is at this moment safely housed in some one of the many palatial mansions of his hospitable cousin of Austria. The English Premier, in the House of Commons, has officially declared that Austria will occupy for the present an attitude of strict neutrality, and there can be no reason for supposing that the formal annexation of the entire Neapolitan Kingdom to the Sardinian crown will encounter any foreign obstacles half so troublesome as the domestic difficulties by which GARIBALDI, after taking up his victorious abode at Caserta, will find his tact and his talents more sorely tried than they ever yet have been.

The more than probability that so sudden and splendid an issue of success has really been achieved in an expedition so sublimely hazardous, may well confound the friends as well as the foes of Italy. History has no page more amazing, and it will be strange indeed if men shall not now begin to believe that nothing is to prove impossible to the hero who has overthrown a dynasty and conquered a kingdom for liberty in the time of a Summer's parade. Yet it will be well for us to remember that the annexation of Southern Italy to the States of VICTOR EMANUEL will not suffice to constitute that realm of Italy which all the generous instincts of mankind have already put into the keeping of the *Re galantuomo*.

Rome remains to be won without wrong done to the most embarrassing, the most vexatious, and at the same time the most reverend of rulers. And beyond Rome, Venetia awaits, in a passion of dumb endurance, the hour of her inevitable redemption from the most shameless and the most inhuman of tyrannies. It is a curious commentary on the relation between the faith and the politics of mankind, that while all the world applauds the interference of England to prevent a savage negro king from slaughtering his own subjects in honor of his own father, it never occurs to any statesman that the deliberate assertion by Austria of her right to torture, oppress, insult and plunder two millions of Christians chained to her car of State, is a far more flagrant outrage upon our common humanity. The King of Dahomey, at his father's grave, poor black savage that he is, is unquestionably, to the seeing eye, a less revolting and despicable personage than the Emperor of Austria in Venice.

However the rest of Christendom may lull its conscience with State maxims before this hideous spectacle of Venetian suffering, it is impossible that Italy, free from the Alps to Vesuvius and Etna, should be long indifferent to the scandal and the wrong. Every step, therefore, which GARIBALDI and Italy make in their onward career of triumph, hastens the inevitable hour of war upon the Austrian intruder; and the more prompt and peaceful the Neapolitan victories of the Deliverer, the nearer we may be assured does that hour lie. Every battle spared the Italian cause in the south is a season gained for the organization of hostilities in the North.

THE SECRETARY AT WAR DEFENDED.—A few days ago a Washington correspondent of the TIMES exposed very sharply and severely the alleged misconduct of Mr. War-Secretary FLOYD, in connection with certain canceled contracts. The gist of the accusation brought against this official was, that he had willfully awarded to at least one contractor a large sum of money to which he was wholly unentitled. A more damning accusation against a public man of high position could not be asked for by his bitterest political enemy. Yet the closest political friend of the War-Secretary and of his chief, Mr. BUCHANAN; (we mean, of course, the New-York *Herald*,) could find no better defence for its *protégé* than a virtual confession of the Secretary's ill-behavior, coupled with the mitigating hypothesis that if Mr. FLOYD had been a Republican he would probably have wasted twice as much of the public money.

This singular "backing" does not seem to have satisfied the accused, for the telegraph now informs us that our correspondent has been prosecuted for libel by some chivalric personal retainer or ally of Mr. FLOYD. The progress of the suit thus opened ought to throw much light on the inner side of official life at Washington. A clear and connected scheme of affidavits and depositions as to Mr. FLOYD and the War Office, from his colleagues and others high in place at Washington, should be not the least instructive reading to be found in the recent literary harvests of the existing Administration.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The De Groot Claim and Secretary Floyd—Arrest of the Correspondent of the Times for Libel—The Difficulty between Spain and Mexico—Minister McLane to Return to Vera Cruz, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The letters from your Correspondent, attacking Secretary FLOYD in connection with the De Groot claim, excite much comment in Washington circles, and the facts involved are eagerly sought for. It is alleged great injustice has been done Secretary FLOYD, and the correspondent alluded to was arrested to-day, on the oath of one CHARLES STRONG, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, for libel. Mr. F. knew nothing of the arrest, nor is his name connected with it.

The official record shows several interesting facts. DE GROOT expended about sixty thousand dollars in cash in execution of his contract, and was in actual possession of the property when the contract was canceled. DE GROOT himself conveyed the title to the Government. Mr. BUCHANAN refused to approve the joint resolution under which the award to DE GROOT has been made, until he sent for Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, and inquired into the details. The resolution was carried by the Republicans in the Senate, only five Democrats voting for it.

Secretary FLOYD refused to act until the Attorney-General had given a legal construction to the resolution. The latter officer decided the measure of damages to be the profits DE GROOT would have made, had the Government carried out its contract. In support of this opinion he cites the United States Supreme Court and Courts of New-York. This left Secretary FLOYD only to estimate the damages according to the rule given him. Secretary COBB would have paid the amount of the award but for an injunction, which has since been removed. Since charges of fraud have been made, the President is examining the case.

PEET, of New-York, obtained another injunction to-day, but DE GROOT produces the record of the Court in your City, in which PEET swears he has no interest in the claim, and appears as a witness for his assignee. In that suit judgment was rendered for DE GROOT. The claim will probably be paid without further delay.

It is rumored that Secretary COBB was called upon by a friend of Ex-Senator COOPER, to know if Mr. COBB had charged corruption upon those engaged in securing the passage of the resolution. Ex-Senator COOPER being the agent of the claimant. Mr. COBB denied the charge.

On Friday last, Señor TASSARA notified our Government of the intention of Spain to enforce her demand for satisfaction against Mexico. As Col. ALCARAGA has just left with dispatches for the Court of Madrid, our Government anticipates no movement before the middle of November, when a conflict is anticipated, which may result in the loss of Cuba to Spain. The Administration regard this as their last trump, *but fears are entertained as to the pluck of Mr. Buchanan.*

Mr. MCLEAN will leave on the *Pawnee* for Vera Cruz. What his orders may be is not yet determined. He should have wide discretion.

Señor MATA is expected to return shortly to the United States. His family in the meantime remain in New-York.

Gen. GOICOURIA left here this afternoon for New-Orleans, and should a conflict with Spain take place, he is determined to be in the fight.

MARIN, supposing his steamers would be immediately released, had already contracted for their repair, with a view of renewing the attack on Vera Cruz. His disappointment was great on learning that another trial was fixed for May next. This postponement was evidently designed as a trick by which to silence the guns of these steamers for the present. MARIN left New-Orleans for Havana in great disgust.

JOHN A. PARKER, of Virginia, has been tendered the United States Commercial Agency at the Sandwich Islands, but has not yet accepted.

Señor DEJALLADO, *attaché* of the Mexican Legation, leaves for home on Monday.

JOHN A. GREEN, GIDEON A. TUCKER, R. M. GRIFFIN, N. MCMAHON, ABRAHAM H. MILLER and JOS. O. HASBROUCK, New-York politicians, arrived here this morning, and are now dining with Gen. Lane. Their visit is said to be to urge fusion in New-York.

Capt. MEIGS to-day refused to pay the drafts of Capt. BENHAM, and declared his purpose to pay no order of either Capt. BENHAM or Secretary FLOYD, unless he approves of the disbursement himself. Such a state of affairs cannot long exist, as it greatly retards the work on the aqueduct. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

"Observer," the Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was arrested to-day at the instance of a private citizen, who charges him with libel on the Secretary of War, as contained in several recent letters to that journal, in connection with the De Groot claim. The correspondent waives an examination before the magistrate, and gave security for his appearance in Court.

Capt. PENDERGRAST will proceed to his station, as commander of the Home Squadron, in the steam sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, which will leave Philadelphia about the 20th for Vera Cruz. On being relieved, Flag-officer JARVIS will proceed immediately with the *Savannah* to New-York.

A number of leaders of the Breckinridge Democracy of New-York are here to-day, taking counsel with distinguished friends in regard of a union in that State. The most prominent of the latter advise to claim ten on the electoral ticket, and to consent to no less.

The New Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The new Mexican mail, with dates to the 21st ult., arrived to-day.

The Fifth and Seventh Infantry from Utah, arrived in Santa Fé in good health. The Fifth are stationed at Fort Defiance, and the Seventh at Fort Buchanan.

A campaign against the Navajoes will be made this Fall. The citizens will raise 1,000 volunteers independent of the regular army.

The weather continues dry in that country. There has been no rain for some time, and the crops are suffering for the want of it.

THADDEUS M. ROGERS was tried for the murder of a Mexican on Christmas last, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. He will be hung on the 14th inst. This is the first conviction of an American for murder for 12 years.

Great complaint is made about the arrival of the mail on Tuesdays and departure on Mondays. Correspondents have to let their answers lay over one week by the present arrangement. They wish the mail to depart from Independence Saturdays in place of Mondays, so Santa Fé correspondents can answer their letters the next day after the arrival of the outgoing mail.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was met at Big Bend, Arkansas River, getting along well.

The prairie is alive with trains going to Fort Union, Pawnee Fork, Big Timbers and Denver City. The commerce of the plains is larger than ever before known.

A large band of Arapahoes are now at Pawnee Fork in a starving condition. No hostile Indians were seen on the route.

Judge J. L. MAUT, of this city, died in Denver City on the 26th ult.

The Jackson County Fair commences to-day. A large attendance is anticipated.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Democratic County Convention nominated Dr. JAMES KEW for Congress, Twenty-first District, with a full Assembly and County ticket. They passed resolutions indorsing DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

MCILHENNY, one of the County Commissioners, now in jail for contempt of the Supreme Court on the tax question, was nominated for County Clerk.

Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The returns from nearly one-half of the State show a majority for FAIRBANKS' election. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected by increased majorities. The State Senate elect is entirely Republican, and the House stand nine to one.

Congressional Nominations.

AUBURN, Wednesdy, Sept. 5.

Hon. T. M. POMEROY, Republican, of Auburn, was nominated for Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fifth District, to-day. The District is composed of the Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Hon. E. G. SPAULDING was nominated for re-election to Congress from this District by the Republicans, this afternoon.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Col. G. W. SCRANTON was renominated yesterday for Congress by acclamation.

RENOMINATION OF HON. JOHN L. N. STRATTON.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District met here to-day. It was largely attended, harmonious and enthusiastic. Ex-Gov. NEWELL presided, with a Vice-President from each of the four counties. JOHN L. N. STRATTON, of Burlington, was then renominated by acclamation. He appeared and responded to the nomination in an able speech, referring to his votes on the Tariff, Homestead bill, Slavery question, &c., in Congress; also to the principles of the Chicago Platform, which he fully indorsed. Senator TEN EYCK then addressed the Convention, Adjourned.

Commencement at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

The degree of Master of Arts to THOMAS EWING, Jr., Chief Justice elect of Kansas; on JOSEPH NATHANIEL WOODBRIDGE, of Nashville, Tenn., and on JOSEPH HALL, of Suffield, Conn.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. GEORGE TAFT, of Pawtucket, R. I., and on Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, Mass., and on Hon. JOHN MEREDITH READ, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Parade of American Protestant Associations at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The American Protestant Association of this City, with kindred Societies from New-York and elsewhere, chiefly Irishmen, paraded the streets this morning. Mayor BIGELOW, in anticipation of a riot, ordered out the First Regiment of the Newark Brigade, which is now under arms, but everything thus far has gone on peaceably.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

The New-York American Protestant Associa- left in the 5 o'clock train, and upon leaving the depôt each member discharged a pistol from the cars. A colored woman, standing in Market-street, was shot. The ball entered her neck, and her recovery is doubtful.

Fires.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM BURNT—LOSS OF LIFE

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The lodging-rooms of the Catholic Orphan Asylum in this city were destroyed by fire last night. Three children and a Sister of Charity are missing, and it is supposed they perished in the flames. Another Sister was seriously injured by jumping from a window. It is reported this morning that the remains of one child have already been found in the ruins.

FIRE AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

A portion of STURGES & SON'S saddlery hardware factory, a four-story brick building, was burned at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire was caused by a forge. Loss $13,000; insured for $12,000.

Obituary.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

HORACE WHITE, a well-known citizen of this city, Vice-President of the Bank of Syracuse and one of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad, died at his residence this morning at 11 o'clock.

Murder.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

An Irish citizen, named JAMES GALLAGHER, was shot by GEORGE CALLAHAN last night, and died almost immediately.

The Vegetarian Wherryman at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

MARTIN, the Boston wherryman, arrived here this evening in good health and spirits.

Condition of the Steamship Chesapeake.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

There is a probability that the *Chesapeake* will work over the Bar into deep water. She was perfectly tight when last heard from last night.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The *Arabia* sailed at 11 o'clock to-day. She took 36 passengers for Liverpool and 11 for Halifax, and about $62,000 in specie.

Havana Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

By the arrival of the United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, from Havana 1st inst., we have the following advices.

The City is healthy. The Sugar market closed dull at 8¾ reals. Stock in port 215,000 boxes. Exchange on London, 115½@115¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, 3¾@4¼ ₩ cent. premium. Freights firm.

Contract for Steam Fire Engine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your paper of last Friday that there was no bid for the building of a steam fire-engine for Hose Company No. 5. I believe the reasons are, that the advertisement was not conspicuous, being mixed up with street contracts; that the time was too short, and that, so far as one builder is concerned, the specification of a cylinder not less than 6¾ inches bore by 8½ inches stroke, deterred him from bidding, his engine being rotary. I know one establishment that was disposed to bid for the contract, but had only five days notice, which was not sufficient to make an estimate, unless the design had been already made. A month would be but a moderate time for a shop not already in the business, to propose a plan and estimate upon it; and I respectfully suggest that the authorities should allow this time, and more, if they can spare more.

I further suggest that the printed forms should be sent to all the fire-engine builders and to the principal machinists, and that the proposal should be advertised and also noticed in the *Scientific American* and other papers that go to machine-shops. I do not believe that two out of twelve or more shops that build steam fire-engines knew that this matter was open to them, or could have been able to make their bids in time. The reference to a particular New-York engine, as to size and style, would make it necessary to see that engine in order to estimate properly.

I would further suggest that the specification should be revised, the work to be done fully stated, and no reference should be made to the engines now in use, to render a journey to New-York necessary as a condition of being able to make an intelligent estimate.

Yours, respectfully,

AN ENGINEER.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

The America off Cape Race and the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

INTELLIGENCE FOUR DAYS LATER.

The Invasion of Calabria by Garibaldi.

Important Successes of the Revolutionists.

Reported French Preparations for War.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR AT LYONS.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *America*, from Liverpool 25th, *via* Queenstown 26th ult., passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, and will be due at Halifax on Thursday morning. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York 14th, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 24th. She was to take the place of the *Connaught*, leaving Galway for St. Johns and New-York on the 28th.

The *America* reports: 26th, at 3 P. M., off Ballycolton Island, passed the steamer *Australasian*, bound to Liverpool; 30th, lat. 51°, lon. 25° 30', at 10.45 A. M., passed the steamer *Damascus*, bound east. The *America* had strong head winds nearly all the way out.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 6 P. M. of the 26th.

The *Australasian* sailed in company with the *Great Eastern* for some time, and it was supposed the latter would arrive at Milford Haven at 4 o'clock P. M. of the 26th.

The *America* has 146 passengers.

THE INVASION OF CALABRIA.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS AND SUCCESSES OF GARIBALDI.

The invasion of Calabria, and commencement of the campaign by GARIBALDI, is fully confirmed.

The town of Reggio had been attacked and taken by GARIBALDI.

Four thousand Calabrian insurgents had joined the Garibaldians.

The Royal Intendant of Politenza was at the head of the insurrection in the Province of Basilicata.

The chiefs of the National Guard of Naples had tendered their resignations in consequence of the foreign battalion not being disbanded.

The latest dispatches only extend to the 21st, and say that a general battle between the Garibaldians and Neapolitans was then imminent.

A meeting of sympathizers with GARIBALDI had been held in London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord PALMERSTON had stated in the House of Commons that a British subject had been wrongfully imprisoned in Paraguay, and pending the payment of the compensation demanded, relations between the two countries continue interrupted.

Lord PALMERSTON referred in disparaging terms to the Suez Canal scheme, a large number of shares in which had been taken by the Pasha of Egypt; and stated that the French Government have declared that they have nothing to do with the scheme.

The House was counted out for the want of the requisite forty members.

In the Commons, 25th, Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had no official information relative to the landing of GARIBALDI in Calabria, but had received a telegraph confirming the fact. He also said there was no truth in the statement that Austria had threatened to support Naples. She adhered to non-intervention, till her own frontiers were threatened.

Mr. LAING said the Government had no intention to call for tenders for an Australian mail service *via* Panama.

NEWALL & Co., contractors for the Red Sea Telegraph, had commenced a suit, alleging that the contract had been performed, to recover the per centages retained during the progress of the work, and to be compensated for the repairs subsequently executed. The Company denied the execution of the contract.

JESSE HARTLEY, engineer and constructor of nearly all the Liverpool docks was dead.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were depressed by the unfavorable harvest prospects. Consols further declined ⅛ to ¼ on the 24th. Other securities sympathized, the only exception being American Railways, which daily increased in firmness.

Large orders for Grain had been sent to America and the Black Sea.

The demand for Money at the Bank was rather heavy, but rates were unchanged.

The *Times* says a company combining the manufacturing and mercantile interest is being organized for the purpose of procuring a larger and better supply of cotton from India.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress had gone to Savoy and Nice.

An imperial decree had been issued opening the French ports for the admission, duty free, of all kinds of foreign grain and flour, irrespective of flag. Vessels laden with breadstuffs will be exempted from tonnage dues. This is regarded as an admission of the great deficiency in the French harvest.

The weather continues very wet.

It was reported that the Emperor had ordered the garrisons from Helfat to Memancen, to form a *corps d'armée* of 100,000 men, and to be ready with campaign materials and artillery, to move at short notice.

The Bourse was steady. Rentes, 68.15.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Le Nord reiterates its account of the arrangements at Toplitz, notwithstanding the official denial, and *Le Nord's* statement obtained credence in Paris, where the simultaneous presence of the French Ambassadors to Vienna and Berlin led to rumors of something important relative to the relations of France and Germany.

The Continental journals continue to dispute *Le Nord's* statement, and a Berlin telegraph says the realization of the alliance between Austria and Prussia entirely depends on the political reforms effected in Austria.

SYRIA.

All was quiet in Syria. FUAD PASHA had completely quieted the people.

RUSSIA.

It is asserted from a semi-official source that Russia was certainly concentrating fresh troops in Bessarabia and increasing her naval forces in the Mediterranean.

Notwithstanding the rains and locusts, the harvest will be the most abundant for years.

The Emperor of Russia gave a grand banquet in honor of the Empero Austria's birthday, and proposed FRANCIS JOSE h in the most friendly terms.

THE PRINCE ALBERT'S NEWS.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway Aug. 28, arrived here at noon to-day.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

The steamship *Australasian* arrived at Queenstown 26th.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at Milford Haven at 6:30 P. M. of the 26th.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry 25th.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OF THE GARIBALDIANS—SEVERAL FORTS CAPTURED.

Nothing decisive had yet been achieved by GARIBALDI.

The fort of Reggio capitulated on the 21st. The garrison were allowed to leave with their muskets and personal baggage only.

Gen. COSENZ, with a considerable force, had crossed the straits of Piurmichino, and two Neapolitan brigades surrendered to him at discretion.

The Garibaldians were masters of Fort Delpiazzo.

They also, after a short fight, occupied Villa San Giovanni.

The defection of the army of Naples was considered extremely probable, and it was hoped GARIBALDI would enter the city in triumph without bloodshed.

Conflicts had taken place between the Neopolitan troops and some Bersaglieri, who landed from Sardinian vessels.

An English steamer, the *Orfal*, from Hull with passengers for Messina, was seized by the passengers while the captain was ashore at Genoa. It is supposed the passengers were friends of GARIBALDI. The vessel was chartered under a penalty of £5,000 against seizure, and the inference is that she was designed for GARIBALDI.

Sardinia prohibits any more volunteers embarking at Genoa for Sicily.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th, Lord PALMERSTON acknowledged the services rendered the Christians in Syria by ABDEL-KADER, and said the British Consul had been instructed to tender to him the thanks of the British Government.

Lord PALMERSTON also said the Government had no information relative to the intention of France to establish a fort on the Lake of Geneva, and explained the position of the Savoy question, the cession having not yet been recognized by Europe.

Parliament had virtually concluded its labors for the session by adjourning till the 28th, when the prorogation takes place.

St. Martin's Music Hall in London had been burnt.

Mr. LINDSAY, member of Parliament, had been authorized to proceed to Washington, and lay before the American Government the views of the British Government relative to the navigation laws, belligerent rights, &c., and to enter into negotiations for the opening of the coasting trade, &c. Mr. LINDSAY leaves on Sept. 8.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had made a speech at Lyons in response to addresses by the authorities. He condemned the unjust distrust excited abroad, and declared that nothing should make him deviate from the path of moderation and justice. His sole desire was the general interest of France, and he urged them to give themselves up with confidence to works of peace. He was determined, with God's assistance, that France should not degenerate under his dynasty.

The pacific nature of this speech caused an advance on the Bourse. Rentes 68f.25c.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article stating that the relations between France and Austria are excellent, and congratulating the latter Power on its reform tendency.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Wurtemburg were about to have an interview.

The reconciliation of Austria and Russia is said to have been fully accomplished.

INDIA AND CHILI.

The mails from Calcutta July 19, and Hong Kong July 8, had reached England.

The Indian news is unimportant.

Large bodies of rebels who took refuge in the jungle near Bhawsward had been routed.

The Calcutta Produce market was quiet. Imports stagnant. Freights lower, owing to large arrivals. Want of rain threatened the destruction of the crops. Exchange, 2s. 3¼d.

Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS had gone to the Gulf of Pecheli. It was suspected they would attempt to renew futile negotiations, while everything indicated the intention of the Chinese to fight.

All quiet at Canton.

The rebels continued to advance towards Shanghai.

The Hong Kong markets were dull. Imports lower. Teas lower, but higher and active at Foochow.

Trade at Shanghai continued suspended for imports. Teas firm. Exchange 6s. 7¼d.@6s. 7¾d.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams* was at Foochow, and the steamers *Hartford* and *Saginaw* were at Shanghai.

LATEST BY TELEGRAM TO GALWAY.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

There is no political news of importance.

IMPORTANT FROM HONDURAS.

General Walker in an Extremely Tight Place.

Combined Attack on Truxillo by the Hondurians and an English Man-of-War.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The schooner *Toucey* has arrived here bringing dates from Ruatan to the 24th, and Truxillo to the 23d.

A force of seven hundred men assembled outside the walls ready to attack WALKER.

An English man-of-war arrived at Truxillo 19th.

Heavy cannonading was heard at Ruatan on the morning of the 24th, in the direction of Truxillo, which lasted till noon. The man-of-war stated, on her arrival, that her object was to protect the citizens and property of Honduras, and restore the revenue of Truxillo to the rightful authorities.

It is believed that the cannonading was from the combined attack of GUARDIOLA and the man-of-war.

THE POSITION OF WALKER.

The following, from the New-Orleans *Picayune*, Aug. 31, is based on intelligence received prior to the above. It will seem to indicate the exact position occupied by WALKER, and the facilities for defence in his possession:

The brig *Creole*, Capt. FOUBISTER, arrived at this port last evening from Ruatan Island the 17th inst. She reports that the bark *Active*, a small coaster which plies between the Bay Islands and mainland, arrived at Port McDonald late in the evening of the 15th, from Truxillo, bringing "a load of passengers, and word that the town was to be attacked that night by a strong force from aback, (*i. e.* the country around.) The bark *Carib* is expected over to-day with other passengers.

Upon inquiry, we learn this in explanation: that the friends of GUARDIOLA had assembled in considerable but by no means threatening numbers, outside the city, soon after WALKER took possession of it, for the purpose of attacking it. This frightened a great many timid and ignorant people, who applied to Gen. WALKER for protection, and the General, to reassure them, told them they had better go over to Ruatan Island, where they would certainly be safe. And taking him at his word, they actually proceeded thither, as stated, in considerable numbers.

Nevertheless, we are assured, on the best authority, that it was all a false alarm, that no attack was really meditated upon the town, and that in any case which seems probable, WALKER, from his position and the means at his disposal, would be able to make, at all times, the most successful defence.

Furthermore, we learn from Truxillo that the city remained, up to the 15th ult., perfectly quiet, in the possession of WALKER; that the guns had been all remounted on the forts in splendid style; that the best health and discipline prevailed in the army, and that, so far from having apprehensions of an attack, all the men were looking forward with high hopes to an expedition to Comayagua, the Capital, where they expected to meet CABANAS, or other leaders of the Liberal Party.

From Ruatan there is nothing new, and from the Belize, British Honduras, whence the *Creole* originally sailed, nothing but this, that WALKER's landing at Truxillo had created no excitement whatever, nor was it likely that it would in any way engage the attention of the British authorities.

Our next news from the expedition will probably be by the schooner *Toucey*, which may now be expected here at any moment.

The schooner *John A. Taylor*, Capt. LOMBARD sailed from this port last evening for Ruatan Island, with merchandise. She had on board, also, a number of passengers, friends of WALKER, for Truxillo, Honduras, who go out in the most peaceable manner, most of them on special invitation, and with the expectation of being engaged in the civil department of this new Government. We may add even, that some of them will probably, upon their arrival, be invited to portfolios in the new Cabinet. And in this connection we are assured that it is the intention of WALKER, so soon as he shall have put himself fully *en rapport* with the supporters of the Liberal Party of Honduras, to establish a Government which will have an eye single to the peace and prosperity of the country.

Of course, WALKER's ultimate destination is Nicaragua, but the cause of the Liberal Party of Honduras, and, indeed, of all the States of Central America, is one and the same."

JAMES MARTIN, one of WALKER's men, after giving an account of the capture of the fort and city, says:

"The natives are all leaving the city, and from all we can learn we shall shortly be subjected to a close siege; but *s'importe*, Gen. WALKER feels confident of his ability to hold the city for the next four months from all the forces the Hondurians can bring against him.

Our purpose, in coming into this vicinity, was to attempt the capture of the Ruatan Islands, but the English interfered, not believing we would dare attack so strongly fortified a city as Trugillo; but what will not Americans dare, in pursuit of honor, or to show the world that where there's a will there is also a way.

It was really amusing to see the men dodging at the roaring of the enemy's 24-pounder, which made a great noise, but did not the slightest harm to anybody. As we were charging up the heights, the man next to me had his arm shot off, and a cannon ball striking a rock hard by literally deluged me with fragments of stone and a shower of dirt. You cannot imagine the whistling of the balls about that time, but you may take my word for it there was considerable whistling done by those leaden messengers of death.

But I must bring my letter to a close. The ship that takes this letter leaves us to our fate; but we have strong hearts and willing hands, and in them and the God of battles we put our trust."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLITICAL MATTERS.—The Republican General Committee have ordered the primary meetings to be held in the several Wards and towns embraced within the limits of Kings County, on the evening of the 17th inst. The Congressional Convention will be held on Thursday, the 26th; the County Convention on Wednesday, the 19th; the City Convention on Friday, the 21st; and the Assembly Conventions on Saturday, the 22d inst. A Union meeting was held in the Eastern District on Tuesday evening. There were about fifty persons present. Speeches were made by C. C. EAGAN and Mr. VANDERBECK.

The Greenpoint Republican Club held a public meeting last evening, in the Wigwam, when addresses were made by HORACE GREELEY and JAMES A. BRIGGS. The Wide-Awakes and a Glee Club were the other attractions. The meeting was large, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

The Third Assembly District Republican Union held a public meeting in Granada Hall, Myrtle-avenue, Tuesday evening, when an address was delivered by Hon. MITCHELL SANFORD.

One of the Democratic General Committees held a meeting last evening, when the subject of a union of all the opponents of Republicanism was freely discussed and decided to be advisable, as expressed more fully in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic General Committee of the County of Kings, believing it to be the paramount duty of all national men to coöperate for the defeat of the sectional ticket of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, earnestly urge upon the two State Committees, representing respectively the friends of DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, a union for such purpose.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the masses of the Democratic Party throughout the State of New-York require and demand but one Democratic nomination, and that any obstacle thrown in the way of an honorable union tending to promote harmony, by either of the said State Committees, or the friends of the rival candidates, will justly receive the condemnation of the Democracy of this County, and without such union it will be impossible to unite an effective opposition to Republicanism in this State; and the different organizations into which we are now divided, if continued, can only lead to an ignominious defeat in November next.

Pending a motion to indorse Senator DOUGLAS, a motion to adjourn was carried amid considerable excitement.

DISEASED MEAT.—A man was arrested yesterday, in the Eastern District, while in the act of skinning a cow for beef, which had died from disease contracted in one of the swill-milk stables. He was committed to answer.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of St. Paul's Episcopal Church was duly laid yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Marcy-avenue and Penn-streets.

Regatta at Poughkeepsie.

The first of the two days' races of the Regatta took place at Poughkeepsie yesterday, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators. The distance to be rowed was five miles. The first race was for single scull working boats—first prize $16, second prize $8, for which there were seven entries, of whom only three started: the *Maggie*, of New-York; *Oregon, Jr.*, of Hudson; and the *H. Genet*, of New-York, all 17 feet long. The *H. Genet* came in first, in 48 minutes 26 seconds, and the *Maggie* in 49 minutes. The second race was for shell boats, two pair sculls: first prize $40, second prize $20; four entries. Three entered: *Endora*, of Newburgh, 27 feet, rowed by Gilbert Ward and John Hancon; *Fanny*, of Newburgh, 31 feet, rowed by Jacob Bartley and W. Sarvis; and the *Ultra*, of New-York, 31 feet, rowed by Timothy Donohue and David Brown. After a pretty close race for the most of the way, the *Ultra* won in 38 minutes 26 seconds; the *Endora*, second, in 38 minutes 36 seconds. The third race was for six-oared boats, which was most exciting, as the crews were from the rival boating head-quarters of Poughkeepsie and Newburgh. The first prize was $100; second prize, $40. The entries were the *James McCay*, 48 feet, built by James McCay, Brooklyn, and rowed by a Poughkeepsie crew—W. Stevens, J. Best, Ezehiah Beneway, H. Woodin, D. Leroy and Madison Ezan. The second was the *Gersh Bancker*, 43 feet, built by Geo. N. Shaw, Newburgh, and rowed by the celebrated Joshua Ward, Chas. H. Sarvis, W. H. Tuttle, Peter Hunt, Wm. B. Marvin and Geo. N. Shaw; contrary to general expectation—as two to one was bet on Ward's boat—the *James McCay* won easily in 32 minutes, 40 seconds. The time of the *Gersh Bancker* was 33 minutes, 3 seconds. The greatest race takes place to-day—a two-pair scull race; single scull shell boat race; and four-oared shell boat race.

[Advertisement.]

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, Pupil of RICORD, the celebrated sexual surgeon of Paris, and also of Profs. CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. Variocele radically cured by a new and painless method. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-street, first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evenings. Consultation en Français.

[Advertisement.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES

AT GURNEY'S GALLERY.

The only correct likeness in the United States of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on exhibition at Gurney's Gallery.

J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

Copies for sale.

[Advertisement.]

Kind words never blister the tongue or lips, but none save those who understand the constitution of the human mind are able to govern themselves on all occasions. Phrenology correctly understood and applied enables all to restrain angry passions. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, give Phrenological Examinations with advice daily.

[Advertisement.]

PILES AND FISTULAS—A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED.—Dr. HOLLOWAY has successfully prescribed his celebrated Balsamic Ointment in the above disorders during a practice of fifty years, and never found it fail in a single instance.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,

MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

A Genuine Hair Restorative.—TWENTY-FIVE thousand gross sold in one year. The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S Hair Restorative has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the hair. If you want a genuine hair restorative, buy Prof. O. J. WOOD'S. His article, at an expense of over $400,000, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of more than seven years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people in its favor. Twenty-five thousand gross—three millions six hundred thousand bottles—sold in one year. What stronger evidence of its restorative properties can be produced? Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees!—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dyes—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Ladies have resolved to vote on the Sewing Machine question. They have declared for freedom from leather pads and winding bobbins, and are determined to have Sewing Machine work which will survive the wash-tub. In short, they are going "to a man" for a new administration under THE GROVER & BAKER.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50,
Can now be purchased and paid for IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine stores. Infallible Onguent for the hair. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 33 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BES." IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Evergreen Trees
SHOULD BE PLANTED
NOW,
while the ground is moist and before the September rains come.
Fresh green surroundings can thus be obtained for a house during the whole Winter.
Visiters can select themselves on the grounds, or for catalogues, apply to PARSONS & CO.,
Flushing, L. I.

Ehrebugh's Illusive Wig is an entire novelty, which possesses qualities superior to all others. Partings unstainable; no turning up behind; in fact, every improvement has been studied, and the result is perfection. No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

Saratoga Empire Water.—Superior to Congress Water. The Empire Water is a perfect regulator, corrective and preserver of health. Sold by druggists and at hotels. Dépôt No. 13 John-st., New-York.
G. W. WESTON & CO.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck-Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Fall Fashions.—LEARY & CO.'S successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, now announce the Fall styles as ready, at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Mosquito Bites Immediately Cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, and no mark left. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists everywhere.

MARRIED.

McCABE—McCARTHY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at the St. Lawrence Church, 84th-st., by Rev. Walter J. Quarters, JOHN H. McCABE to HANNAH F. McCARTHY, daughter of Dennis McCarthy, of Yorkville.

HATFIELD—ROGERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Heman Bangs, Gen. JAMES T. HATFIELD, of Hoboken, N. J., to Miss LAURA E., eldest daughter of Rev. James O. Rogers, of this City.

CROSS—CHURCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. W. McAllister, of New-York, FRANCIS C. CROSS, of New-Orleans, to ANNIE, daughter of Andrew B. Church, Esq., of the former city.

KINGHORNE—GRIMSHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Hiram Hutchins, THOS. KINGHORNE to KATE W. GRIMSHAW.

DU BOIS—VAN WYCK.—At Fishkill, Dutchess Co., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois, assisted by Rev. Francis M. Kip, D. D., GARRET DU BOIS to MARY IDA, daughter of John C. Van Wyck, Esq., all of the former place.

WILLIAMSON—BUTLER.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, of Baltimore, DAVID B. WILLIAMSON, of New-York, and MARY A., eldest daughter of Elias Butler, of Hyde Park.

WHITMAN—ANDREWS.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., ALFRED WHITMAN, Jr., of Boston, Mass., son of Hon. Alfred Whitman, of Annapolis, U. S., to SARAH A., daughter of Dr. S. Andrews, of Perth Amboy.

GREG—GAIR.—At the ancient Chapel, Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. J. Hamilton Thom, HENRY RUSSELL, son of Robert Hyde Grey, Esq., to EMILY, daughter of the late S. S. Gair, of Liverpool.

DIED.

WALTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, Col. GEORGE WALTER, aged 51 years.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hone House, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CURRAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, EMILY JANE CURRAN, eldest daughter of John Charles and Jane Curran, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 77 Thompson-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 3, of consumption, GEORGE PARKER, of Fairlie, Scotland, aged 54 years.

BASSFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, of chronic diarrhœa, BYRLA W. BASSFORD, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also those of his brothers, Abram and late Thomas, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 52 East 24th-st.

BARRETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, GEORGE H. BARRETT, (comedian,) in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and the members of the Dramatic Fund Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 New-Canal-st., corner of East Broadway, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

MACKAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, JAMES W., infant son of John S. and Mary W. Mackay, aged 3 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 229 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HEMMENWAY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, CLEMENTINE C., daughter of Stephen and Lydia A. Hemmenway, aged 2 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, Sept. 6, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 217 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

ALDRICH.—Near Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 1, JAMES ALDRICH, in the 87th year of his age.

HUNT.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, WILLIAM R., son of Wm. and Elizabeth Hunt, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

GERMOND.—At Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Sept. 2, of congestion of the stomach, SARAH A. GERMOND, eldest daughter of the late S. Peters Germond, aged 26 years.

HUBBARD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, suddenly, HENRIETTA MEAD, infant daughter of Henry A. and Alma M. Hubbard.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CUMMINGS.—At the Hot Springs, Arkansas, on Saturday, July 7, FREDERICK A. CUMMINGS, formerly of New-York City, aged 49 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 423, Sept. 5, 1860.
15, 25, 16, 6, 36, 44, 21, 45, 41, 58, 3, 12.

Class No. 424, Sept. 5, 1860.
69, 22, 28, 73, 72, 29, 51, 46, 66, 26, 39, 68, 74, 56.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 5, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

ATTENTION! NEWSMEN!!

THE
MORNING COURIER AND ENQUIRER
Is now on sale at THREE CENTS per copy, from which price there will be made a
VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS,
who will be supplied through the principal News Agents, or at the office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

NEVER-FAILING FRUIT JAR !!!

The new self-testing Fruit Jar is the simplest and most effectual Jar in use. Warranted air-tight. Persons heretofore unsuccessful in keeping fruit for Winter use are invited to give these Jars a trial.
E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st.
Trade supplied on liberal terms.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

GAS FIXTURES!
GAS FIXTURES!!
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
assortment in New-York, is to be found at the store of
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CABINET BLUE-SEAL
CHAMPAGNE.
A supply of this superior wine just received per steamer *Vanderbilt*. The quantity being limited, those desirous of securing it will please send their orders immediately to
THOMAS T. BLOODGOOD, Agent,
No. 5 Pine-st.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.
We are prepared to HEAT public and private buildings with HOT WATER or STEAM in the most substantial manner, at low prices. Estimates given for work in any part of the country, by
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

BARTLETT & COMPANY,
NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS
For WHEELER & WILSON,
GROVER & BAKER, HOWE, SINGER,
and all other Sewing Machines. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. No. 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!
Silver-plated articles, useful and ornamental, in great variety, furnished to Target Companies at greatly reduced prices, by LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE, SEPARately, a complete file of the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-weekly TIMES. Address C. B. H., Box No. 198, P. O.

THE INDEPENDENT, OF THIS WEEK,
OUT THIS MORNING,
Is an attractive and valuable number. One of its leading miscellaneous articles is on
MIRABEAU AND SOPHIE,
BY
JOHN BIGELOW,
The well-known editor of the New-York *Evening Post*.
This deeply interesting article contains what never before has been given to the public, either in any memoir of Mirabeau's private life or any review of his public career—namely, a copy and a translation of the original letter (in French) which he wrote to Sophie, sketching for her the plan of her successful escape and elopement with him from the prison in which he was confined. Mr. Bigelow procured access to this letter during his recent visit to Europe.
HENRY WARD BEECHER
CONTRIBUTES A
SERMON,
Instructive, Eloquent and Impressive.
From the Text.
"Jesus answered them, and said, my doctrine is not mine, but His that sent me. If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."—JOHN vii., 16, 17.
A full and revised report of a Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher appears in THE INDEPENDENT every week. Fifty-two Discourses—the best which are delivered in the Pulpit of Plymouth Church—thus appear during one year—and are worth to the reader ten times the subscription price of the whole paper, with all its other reading matter beside.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG,
Of St. George's Chapel, New-York,
Is contributing a series of papers adapted to meet the spiritual wants of hundreds and thousands in the community, who are seeking to lead a better and nobler life. These articles are called
"THE LOST ONE FOUND,"
And this week's contribution is on
"THE MEANS OF RECOVERY."
"THE LATE JUDGE MASON,"
A merited tribute to a good man, from the pen of
CHARLES L. BRACE.
"THE STRIPED JACKETS,"
Including glimpses at some peculiarities of Prison Life at Sing Sing, by
THEODORE TILTON.
"DWELLINGS ON THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM,"
BY AN ENGLISH ARCHITECT.
THE INDEPENDENT is published EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
It is furnished for Two Dollars a year, by mail, to all persons residing out of New-York and Brooklyn. To persons residing in either of those cities, it is delivered at their doors by carriers at Two Dollars and a Half.
All letters should be addressed to
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
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ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bed-room Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

PERFECT FITTING

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WARD, ROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lesson for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, for Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the Institution. Professors and teachers, 17. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and their parents, &c., in circulars. The Summer pupils and Primary Department, No. 24 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 24 West 32d-st.

Will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars (near 5th-av.,) may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 493 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at 25th-st., since, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th-sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of these superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

N. B.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 18. Classes will begin on 11th. Professors and teachers have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY,

REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal,

located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 5 East 21st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. KIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 22D-ST.—This school, conducted on the most approved German plan, aims at the harmonious development of all the faculties of the mind, the physical perfection and the moral well-being of its pupils. Numerous highly qualified teachers, native and foreign, employed in the English, German, French and Spanish departments. Boys prepared for business or College. Separate department for girls, in which plain and ornamental needlework are taught. Gymnasium superintended by competent gymnasts in both departments. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Term begins Sept. 10. Circulars, giving very full particulars, may be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway, and at the Institute.

R. DULON, P. D.
H. GERCKE, P. D.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 20th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders to the Institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 39TH-ST.—W. H. DISBROW would respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general, that his Academy will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 10. During the recess the establishment has undergone improvement and addition, to the accommodation of a greater number of horses. He has also increased and improved his stock of horses, and flatters himself that the coming season will be one of unexampled satisfaction to his patrons and himself. The hours of ladies will be as usual, daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 7 P. M. The evening school will commence the 1st of October.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH, Classical and Commercial School, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. The object of this School being to afford to pupils an opportunity of acquiring in a short period of time, a practical knowledge of the modern languages, and to prepare them for business, the French, Spanish and German are daily taught by experienced teachers, and exclusively used by them in their respective classes. French is the language of the Institution. Commercial arithmetic and book-keeping are part of the regular studies, and subject to no extra charge. A gymnasium is attached to the establishment.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Next term will open Sept. 26. Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, opposite New-York; 45 minutes from the City. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway, and No. 244 Pearl-st. Post-office address, "Englewood Institute, New-York City."

J. A. FOWLER,
REV. W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 63 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ELOCUTION.—THE SERVICES OF THE UNdersigned may be secured to teach Elocution in public and private schools of New-York, Brooklyn and the immediate vicinity. A liberal reduction from the usual tuition will be made to classes of teachers. A few students will be taught separately. J. MADISON WATSON, International Hotel, New-York.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Anson & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

FERRIS' FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BOARDing and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18, East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, will reopen on Tuesday, the 11th of September next.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Counsellor.
C. M. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Madame NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her scholars and the public, that she will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 10.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 202 Henry-st. Pupils for the ensuing school year will be received in the several departments of this institution on and after the 3d of September.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE—OPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 15th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 10 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 47a Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS P. R. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860.

Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 28 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen herschool on Monday, Sept. 17th.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept 17.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS

Respectfully informs his friends, and those parents who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that his PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will commence its eleventh year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. A limited number of boarding pupils will be received, to whom the advantages of home education will be furnished.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that rival those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TODD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,

NO. 22 EAST 38TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MISS KENNEDY'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will open on the 14th of September. Miss Kennedy will also receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils, and will be at home from the 1st of September. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants, if desired.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.

JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

$120 PER YEAR. **COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,** COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.

R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

R. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Lexington-av., near 37th-st.

Term commences Sept. 10.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof. EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.

Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SCHOLAR.—A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN THE country, near New-York, and having several daughters who are instructed at home by an accomplished woman, in Latin, French, music, and English branches, wishes to receive into his family for instruction one girl. Address CHARLES H. RICHARDSON, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, September 10. After September 15, Mrs. Duren will be at home, and will be happy to receive and confer with parents and guardians relative to the reception of pupils for the coming Academical year.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 152 Pacific-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 96 East 15th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 17. French classes from 9 to 11½ o'clock. English classes from 12 to 3. Pupils admitted for either department. The primary department carefully organized and superintended. For German very little extra charge.

ANTHON'S (DR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium under special teacher and Preparatory department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens on TUESDAY, Sep. 4. Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institute. The juvenile department is always under the special care of Madame Lespinasse.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Northeast corner of Broadway and 19th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 626 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

V. DE COURCELLE & J. R. LOVEJOY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 342 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen the 17th of September. Mr. V. de Courcelle will give private lessons in French at his own residence, or that of the scholars, at very low prices.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., New-York, for the Christian education of young ladies, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Address Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

TRINITY SCHOOL REOPENS ON MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Rector.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 400 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 154 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STIMSON WILL RESUME HER School on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 119 West 34th-st.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 151 West 120th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 408 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 42 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.

No. 293 Clinton-st.,
WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.
Experienced Teachers in each Department.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day-School for Young Ladies has been removed from Gramercy Park to No. 7 West 23d-st., (second door from the 5th-av.,) where it will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Special provision has been made for the practical acquisition of the French language. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 7 West 23d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed, will still be followed in this new arrangement.

Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the school, will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, No. 22 West 14th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester county, New-York. A family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers. Refer to Faculty of Rutgers College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons. Wanted immediately, competent teachers for the following positions: No. 2,138, gent., English, salary, $—, Brooklyn; No. 2,143, gent., piano, organ and singing, $800; for N. B., 2,139, gent., piano, $1,600, Texas; No. 2,137, gent., as principal, salary $1,700, Florida; also, others for music and ornamentals.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DAVID DONZEL has removed to No. 78 West Houston-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts. Schools and private families, in New-York and Brooklyn, attended to. A letter addressed to him will meet with prompt attention. M. DONZEL refers to Chas. King, Esq., President of Columbia College.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened. Parents are invited to visit the School, and satisfy themselves that all the pupils are able to speak French, and many of them three languages.

MISS SANDHAM'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., south side of the street. Circulars of the school can be obtained at the bookstore of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.

CLARK & BROWNELL'S CLASSICAL and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Principals may be seen, or catalogues obtained, at the School rooms.

CHELSEA COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—No. 254 West 32d-st., southeast corner 9th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the school, or at drug-store, corner 33d-st. and 9th-av.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys at Williamstown, Mass., will reopen Sept. 27. Inquire of R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway, where the Principal may be seen on the 6th and 7th inst.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMInary, clearing $4,000 per year, for sale on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

BOARD AND TUITION.—TWO YOUNG LAdies may obtain good board and tuition at No. 84 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Call and see for yourselves.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS SPALDING'S SCHOOL, ELIZABETH, New-Jersey, will reopen Sept. 18, 1860.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French, drawing, oil and water-color painting, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family; the most unexceptionable references can be given. Address B. C. D., Box No. 2,579 Post-office, New-York.

AS PRIVATE TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF William's College, of two years' standing, who has had experience as a teacher, will receive pupils for private instruction in the studies required for admission to college. The best of college and city testimonials and references will be given. Address X., Box No. 83 *World* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF YALE COLlege desires a situation as a teacher of the classics, mathematics, or higher English branches, in a school or private family. Recommendations from President Woolsey, and Profs. Porter and Thacher, of Yale. Address K., Box No. 1,451 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like to find a situation in a school or private family to teach the English branches, music, French and drawing. Best of references given and required. Address Miss A. B. M., Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Salary a secondary object.

A LADY TEACHER WANTED—TO TEACH a young lady, 18 years old, a plain English education, including arithmetic, and music, also, if possible; prefer a principal of our Public School; will visit the teachers' residence, or vice versa. Address L. A., stating full particulars, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence in teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of Greek, Latin, and the English branches. He will give private tuition to those who contemplate entering College. The highest reference given. Address F. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—TEACHER WANTED FOR THE Fall and Winter term in an Academy located in a small but pleasant village in Berkshire County, Mass. A liberal offer will be made. Address or apply to L. B. WARNER, 340 Broadway, New-York, for particulars.

TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the English branches, French and music, is desirous of procuring music scholars, and a situation as visiting governess. The best of references given and required. Address A. P., Box No. 1,859 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A WIDOW LADY WISHES a situation as teacher of English, French and music, in a family or school; she has taught for many years; no objection to go South. Address TEACHER, No. 689 Washington-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A POSITION AS teacher of Music and Painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for, many years. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Commence in New-York, Sept. 29.
In Brooklyn, Oct. 2.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season—one, the Quadrille Stirienne, especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING establishment—working four chairs—with eight baths, attached to one of the hotels of this City, doing a good business. Inquire of B. C. BENHAM, at D. T. Walden's office, No. 22 Pine-st.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH $2,000, TO PURchase the patent right for the Oscillating Washing Machine, patented 1860. The best yet invented. Call at No. 72 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A VALUABLE manufacturing business in St. Louis, Mo. None but responsible parties need apply. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION. A stated meeting of this Association will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

HARVEY T. CLEVELAND, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Union Building, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 8 P. M.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, warranted. Also solid Chestnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established in 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $60, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S

IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.

First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—TO SOUTHERN FAMILIES.—A highly educated young lady, competent to teach the harp, piano and guitar, together with the higher branches of English and French, wishes to go South as a music teacher to several families, or would give instruction to one family if preferred. Satisfactory references. Address C. G. B., Box No. 1,294 General Post-office, New-York.

PIANOS—PIANOS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

AT A SACRIFICE—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-octave Piano-forte, only two months in use; beautifully finished, with round corners, scolloped bottom, fluted keys, grand diagonal scale, overbraced, rich, powerful tone, richly lined with satin-wood and white holly; has three rows of moulding all round, level top, &c. Price, $600, if applied for in three days, at the residence, No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent
No. 333 Broadway.

MR. L. J. GILLILAND BEGS TO ANnounce that he gives lessons on the piano-forte. Letters and communications to be addressed to the care of Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, or Chickering & Sons, No. 694 Broadway, or to his residence, No. 1 Rutgers-place, corner of Jefferson-st.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME piano, would like to obtain a home in a genteel family, where instructions in music and use of piano would be given in whole or part payment for board. Satisfactory references given. Address J. H., Box No. 3,058 Post-office.

A MUSICAL TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY having much experience and success in teaching the piano, is yet disengaged for a few pupils during the ensuing season; best of references given. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st.

A CHORISTER.—WANTED, A PERSON COMpetent to lead congregational singing in a Presbyterian church in this City, and to instruct the congregation in singing in a weekly class. Salary $150 per year. Address, during the week, A. B., Box 139 *Times* Office.

A CHOIR SINGER.—A GOOD TENOR SINGer is open to an engagement, in an Episcopal or other Protestant Church. Brooklyn preferred. Address

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7,

At 10 o'clock, A.M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

Regular Weekly Sale—Of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor chamber and dining-room furniture, with carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, glassware, show cases, stoves, looking-glasses, two sewing machines, 50 cases claret wine, 1 bbl. malt whisky, bay rum, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 7 o'clock.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

A large collection of mostly new books, in various departments of literature, including many of fine library editions of valuable standard works, and a variety of miscellaneous publications, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Sept. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Oriental Bank	$25	25 Jefferson Insurance. 30
10	Goodhue Insurance	100	20 Gallatin Insurance. 50
40	Columbian Mar. Ins.	100	20 Commerce Ins. 100
25	Damascus Steel and Iron Co.	50	10 Empire City Ins. 100
64	N. Y. Con. St'g	25	500 Cam. Mining Co. 25
20	Howard Insurance	50	80 Hamilton Insurance 15
100	Nor. & Wor. R.	100	50 Hope Insurance 50
10	Wash. M. Ins. Co.	100	30 North River Ins. 25
200	Adriatic Insurance	25	50 American Tel. Co. 100

3,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 ₱ Cent. Bonds.
1,000 Flushing Railroad 7 ₱ Cent. 1st M. Bonds.
9,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st M. 7 ₱ Cent. Bonds.
6,000 Mount Vernon (Ill.) Railroad 1st M. 7 ₱ ct. Bds.
3,000 Buffalo, New-York and Erie 1st M. 7 ₱ ct. Bonds.
4,000 Virginia State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 6. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top etegeres, centre and pier tables, French plate pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant marble-top black walnut and oak side-boards, extension tables, dining-room and library chairs, Turkish lounges and chairs, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, mattrasses, bedding, &c.

COLE & SONS, Auctioneers.

SALE OF HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.—ONE on Woodhull-st.; one on Hicks-st.; one corner of Clinton and Nelson sts.; will be sold at public sale on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at COLE & SONS' auction room, No. 369 Fulton-st., in persuance of judgment of the Kings County Court, by H. A. Moore, Referee.

The title is good; the sale *bona fide* and absolute, and purchasers will have an opportunity to buy cheap. For exact locality, &c., see legal advertisement in Brooklyn *Star*, headed "Kings County Court—Isaac C. Kendall vs. Cornelius Nogle," and signed "Henry A. Moore, Referee."

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD furniture of every kind and description, carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, French plate mirrors, &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau, the entire furniture of a large Hotel, removed from the upper part of the City. It will embrace every kind and description of rich mahogany and rosewood parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, most of which has been used but a few months; also, large quantity of carpets of various kinds. Catalogues ready early this morning. Dealers and others in want will find it to their advantage to attend.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PLOT OF LOTS BOUNDED BY Broadway, 10th-av., 97th and 98th sts., near Elm Wood Park. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, eight valuable parcels of land, being the entire block bounded by Broadway, 10th-av., 97th and 98th sts., comprising a front of 204 feet 4½ inches on Broadway, 201 feet 10 inches on 10th-av., 146 feet 3 inches on 97th-st., and 113 feet 11½ inches on 98th-st., and equal to about 11 City lots. To be sold in one parcel; a part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 300 lots English, German and American hardware, all in fine order; also, Tilotson's, Sanderson's and W. Jackson's fine table cutlery and pocket knives; also, 600 cases cut tacks, 1,248 pounds Cocker's English shear steel, &c., &c. Terms, four months' credit for approved notes.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable lots on 2d-av., 75th, 76th, 77th and 78th streets, to be made at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. Maps and further particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, feather-beds, mattresses, carpets, wardrobes, looking-glasses, rugs, curtains, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. A prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. W. PORTER & Co. will sell, at Auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the five story residence, No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th av., by order of the administrators of Deon Barraeault, deceased, the entire splendid furniture in said house, consisting in part of magnificent carved rosewood pianoforte, three solid rosewood parlor suits, in satin-brocatelle and silk reps; card and centre tables, with marble tops; pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etegeres, with mirror doors and backs, corner stands, work tables, lace and brocatelle curtains, dining and tea tables, oil-paintings, clocks, vases, velt, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chairs, sofas, rockers, sofa-bed, together with a large assortment of rich china ware, cut glass ware, solid silver ware, ivory table cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive, to close the estate.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLLIER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 52 First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. —Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.

MARY COLYER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.
s6-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.

MARIA F. HOPKINS,
je14-law6mTh Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the Railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, 1860, at No. 32 Chambers-st., office Board of Assessors, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons having business before said Committee are requested to be present.

M. T. TUOMEY,
H. W. GENET,
GEO. STARR,
J. MERCH HERBY, Clerk. Com. on Assessments.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the ROMO. No poison. Price 25 cents; five for $1. M. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 69 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of crtificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 20th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND CREDITORS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE MORTGAGE AND OTHER CREDItors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, Signers to the Agreement of July 30, 1860: The undersigned, having been duly elected Trustees and Attorneys under an agreement made July 30, 1860, to purchase the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad at any foreclosure sale of said Railroad, which may be made, and "to do any and all things which we deem for your benefit, as fully as you might do if a party in person," (subject to the restrictions and limitations named in the agreement,) would respectfully inform you that the agreement under which we have been appointed has been signed by so large a majority of all classes of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders, that there is no reasonable doubt but time we shall be able to carry out the plan which you have adopted. It is expected by us, that within a brief period of time, the Road and its franchises will be sold by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds and Claims which you have subscribed to the agreement.

We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 31st day of October, 1860, to deposit your Bonds and transfer your Claims to us at our office, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York.

You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, and your Bonds will be carefully kept in some Bank in the City of New-York.

The Stockholders will, at some future day, be required to assign and surrender their respective certificates of stock.

JOHN CATLIN,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
I. H. MEYER,
W. SCHALL,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
JOHN WILKINSON,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

Parties in interest who have not yet signed the agreement can do so at any time previous to Sept. 15, 1860. Those who do not sign within the time limited will not have any of the advantages of the purchase.

N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 OF THE Funding-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Million Dollars of the Funding-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 408 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the Floating Debt of the corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-yearly, the principal redeemable on the first day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

Holders of Revenue Bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this Stock, if they desire so to do.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

IMPORTANT.—DURING THE FALL OF 1855, THE late James Tennent of Philadelphia, Pa., either in his own name, or that of Tennent, Derrickson & Co., transmitted to some Broker or Banker of the City of New-York for sale, four notes of Five hundred dollars each, made payable by M. B. Browning to this own order at 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, date and dated, New-York, May 22, 1855. The first of these was paid at maturity, the other three owing to the death of Mr. Tennent in February, 1857, remain in the hands of the party to whom sent and unknown to the owners. Any information touching where said notes may be found, left with Messrs. Read, Brothers & Co., No. 340 Broadway, N. Y., will confer lasting obligations on the parties interested.

NEW-YORK, August, 1860.

SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Sandusky, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting.

L. H. LATHAM, Secretary.

SUNDUSKY, Aug. 18, 1860.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWery, corner of Chatham-square, open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURance Co. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS WANTED.—Persons having such mortgages for sale will please communicate by letter or personally with SYLVESTER LAY, Commissioner for all the States, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of $3 per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept., 3, 1860.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Sept. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING will run daily, Sundays excepted. Leave Flushing at 7:45, 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.; leave Fulton-Market slip at 9:30 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. Sunday Schools, pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

SEPTEMBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHlands, Ocean House, Pt. Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., Red Bank only,	3½ P. M.	Tues., Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	3:10 P. M.
Wed., Sept. 5,	7 A. M.	Tues., Red Bank only.	
Thurs., Sept. 6,	7¾ A. M.	Wed., Sept. 5,	10½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 7,	8 A. M.	Thurs., Sept. 6,	11¾ A. M.
Sat., Sept. 8,	9 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 7,	12 M.
Sept.,	1¾ P. M.	Sept.,	1¾ P. M.
Sund., Sept. 9,	8¾ A. M.	Sun., Sept. 9,	2 P. M.
Mon., Red Bank only,	7 A. M.	Mon., Red Bank only,	7 A. M.
Mon., Sept. 10,	3 P. M.	Mon., Sept. 10,	9 P. M.
Tues., Sept. 11,	11¾ A. M.	Tues., Sept. 11,	3¾ P. M.
Wed., Sept. 12,	12¾ P. M.	Wed., Sept. 12,	4¾ P. M.
Thurs., Red Bank only,	9 A. M.	Thurs., Red Bank only,	8:40 A. M.
Thurs., Sept. 13,	3 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 14,	7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 14,	3 P. M.	Sat., Sept. 15,	7¾ A. M.
Sat., Sept. 15,	3 P. M.	Mon., Sept. 17,	7¾ A. M.
Mon., Sept. 17,	4¾ P. M.	Tues., Sept. 18,	8 A. M.

Fare 25 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. ALLEN, leaves Oliver-slip DAILY at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amoy-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENport.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, having unsurpassed passenger accommodations, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at 5 o'clock on and after the 11th inst.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED Bank, Middletown, &c.—Direct rail steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS—Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERmediate landings.—Steamer DANIEL DREW, from Jay-st., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the West.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND Poughkeepsie.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL, from foot of Jay-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3¾ o'clock.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3¼ P. M.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
7:55 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	6:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	
4:55 P. M.	

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7.15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6:20 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7.15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8¾ A. M. and 7 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

On and after Sept. 3, cars will leave Long Branch at 7 A. M. only, and the boat will leave New-York at 4 P. M. only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depot; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depot, 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depot, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depot, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:30 and 9 A. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:40 (Sundays included) at 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leaves Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenpoint, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.: 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

PREMIUM STRAWBERRIES.—THIS IS THE time for planting them. Prince & Co.'s Descriptive Priced Catalogue, at SAXTON, BARKER & CO.'S, No. 25 Park-row. Also, Catalogue of Bulbous Flowers, and one of Fruit Trees, &c.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realised want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever,

THE EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

Refusal of the Prince of Wales to Land at Kingston.

Attempt of the Mayor and Councils to Compromise Matters.

THE ORANGEMEN DETERMINE TO STAND FIRM.

Departure of the Royal Party followed by the Orangemen in another Steamer.

Demonstrations at Toronto and Other Places.

The Prince will Probably Come Directly to the States.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The City Council met at ten minutes to 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. WILMOT, Chairman of the Reconciliation Committee appointed last evening, was not present, but Recorder McDOWELL announced that no resolution had been arrived at, as the Orangemen had not come to meet the Committee.

Councilor PIDGEON thought a resolution should be presented requesting the Prince to land at the Battery, and hold a *levée* at the City Hall, without going through the streets, but the Mayor said that would be useless, especially as he knew a procession was to be formed, which would certainly meet his Royal Highness, and he could not make false statements to the Duke.

Councilor ALEXANDER supposed the Mayor had told the Duke there would be no risk of a breach of the peace. The Mayor did not think there was the slightest risk.

Councilor HYLAND was disposed to do all in his power to overcome the difficulty. It was not the fault of the mass of the people, but only of a few demagogues who were leading them.

Councilor CREIGHTON said no; it was not so. They were men backed by the feeling of the whole community.

Councilor ALEXANDER said if Councilor HYLAND had expressed his present opinions at the meeting at Pegeplis College, there would not have been this trouble.

Councilor HYLAND then moved that "we, the loyal Roman Catholics, in conjunction with the liberal loyal Protestants of this city, do hereby cordially unite in requesting, as a special favor, that His Royal Highness will land at the place appointed, and thence proceed to the City Hall, in order to give Her Majesty's dutiful subjects an opportunity of being presented to her royal son."

Councilor McCAMMON said the first part of the resolution was unnecessary.

Councilor CREIGHTON said it was of little use to pass such a resolution.

The Mayor said that the Duke was aware that the Council had no power to prevent these parties from marching.

A Councilor asked, "Who are the liberal Protestants?"

Councilor HYLAND—Those who have not taken part in the procession.

Councilor ALEXANDER—No, no! I am not an Orangeman, but in this matter I consider myself as such.

Councilor CREIGHTON—My feelings are those also. It is said the Duke is opposed to Orangemen, and he has a right to his opinions, but has no business to prevent their exercising a right allowed them by law. Suppose the next Duke that came were to be opposed to Roman Catholics, and by him prevented from exhibiting their emblems. I should be opposed to their being put down, just as I am opposed to putting the Orangemen down now.

Alderman MEAGHER—Strike out the word "liberal."

Councilor HYLAND—Very well.

Alderman BOWER asked who made Councilor HYLAND the exponent of the views of Roman Catholics. The resolution was out of order.

After some personal altercation between Aldermen BOWER and MEAGHER, Councilor YATES said the resolution ought not to contain the word "Loyal," for it seemed then as if there were disloyal Roman Catholics or disloyal Protestants. A VOICE—"So there are."

After some further debate, chiefly irrelavent, the following resolution was passed at 9½, by 18 to 2, and with it the Mayor went on board. It was moved by Councilor PIDGEON:

Resolved, That His Worship the Mayor be requested to convey to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the extreme regret of this Council that any circumstances should have arisen to prevent the landing of His Royal Highness in this city, on his arrival here, and this Council requests that His Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to land at the place appointed, and receive the addresses of this city.

The Council then adjourned, to meet again at 11 o'clock. Then they were informed by the Mayor that the Prince would not land, but he would receive such addresses as might be presented on board the *Kingston*, at 11:30 o'clock.

Meanwhile the procession of Orangemen had been re-formed, and extended from the wharf up the street. They had banners flying and bands playing.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.—The Orangemen are still in the streets. Public feeling is beginning to turn strongly in their favor. It seems the general impression that both the Orangemen and the Catholics acted hastily and wrongly at first, but the blame is chiefly thrown upon the Governor-General and NEWCASTLE.

The Prince is said to have expressed to the Sheriff his conviction that the people were loyal; he desired to land, and regretted the misunderstanding.

The Governor-General told the Mayor during an interview this morning, that there was an Orange flag on the market hall. The Orange flag then was in a corner of the Royal standard, flying from the dome.

The Orangemen have engaged a steamer to follow the *Kingston* wherever she goes. At Belleville, where it was intended the Prince should land next, there is an Orange arch between the wharf and the railway station. From Toronto messages are read, saying that the Orangemen there will stand firm. There is no doubt that if there are two thousand here, there will be five thousand in Belleville, and twenty thousand in Toronto. The Prince may have to go to Niagara at once.

The Canadian Ministry were never once consulted about this, and the whole responsibility lies with the Governor-General.

It was the American band which went down to the steamer last night, and played "God Save the Queen," then Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia, and cheered for the President of the United States.

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.—The *Kingston* has just left for Belleville. The Orangemen, on the *Bowmanville* steamer, are to follow him at once. H.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.—The Prince has just arrived in the steamer *Kingston*. The church bells are ringing. The Orangemen are meeting in lodge to determine whether to turn out in regalia to-morrow or not. The Mayor says they will not. I think they will. The ladies who got up the decorations of the town, which is prettily adorned, have petitioned the Orangemen not to prevent the Prince landing.

The feeling of dissatisfaction with Sir EDMUND HEAD and NEWCASTLE is very intense. Twenty thousand people are expected in from the country to-morrow to meet the Prince. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Orangemen persist in parading the streets. They were drawn up on the wharf as if to receive the Prince, one of their officers riding up and down with drawn sword, shouting no surrender. The Prince refused to land, and left at 3 o'clock P. M. for Belleville, where an Orange arch has been erected between the wharf and railroad station. The Orangemen will probably charter a steamer and follow the Prince.

The Magistrates of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington presented an address on board the steamer.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Orangemen have a meeting here to-night to decide what course to pursue. They will probably not give way. The community is greatly excited, and the common salutation is "No Surrender."

PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Presentation of a Stand of Colors from the City of Washington.

Complimentary Dinner to the Committee at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Occupation of the New Armory—Speeches of Hon. Robt. Ould, Mayor Wood and Colonel Lefferts.

The ceremony of presenting the Washington stand of colors to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, took place yesterday afternoon, in front of the City Hall, in presence of a large concourse of citizens, and constituted one of the most interesting and imposing military displays which has been witnessed in the City for a long time. Agreeably to the regimental order, the Seventh assembled at the Armory, in Seventh-street, at 3 o'clock, and formed in Lafayette-place at 4 o'clock P. M., 730 strong.

The Regiment was formed in order of marching at 4½ o'clock, Company 8, Lieut. Col. SHUMWAY, on the right, and proceeded through Broadway to the Park. As usual, their progress was a continued ovation.

On the arrival at the Park a dense throng of citizens had assembled to witness the ceremonies, but by the excellent arrangements of the Police, the eager crowd was kept within well-defined limits, leaving the entire area in front of the Hall, from Broadway to Chatham-street, entirely clear. The more favored citizens, members of the City Government with their wives and daughters, occupied eligible positions at the windows and on the portico, from which an excellent view could be obtained. The Colors were deposited in the Governor's Room, where the Washington delegation awaited the arrival of the Regiment.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the Regiment was drawn up in front of the City Hall, forming three sides of a hollow square, and shortly afterward the deputation came out of the Governor's Room, led by Mayor WOOD, Brig.-Gen. HALL, Officer HANOVER, of the Washington Police, and his Aid, bearing the Colors. They were followed by members of the Common Council, representatives of the Press and others. Col. LEFFERTS advanced to the front of his Regiment and courteously received the deputation. The Colors being now unfurled to the breeze, ROBERT OULD, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, addressed the Regiment as follows:

MR. OULD'S ADDRESS.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT: My colleagues and myself are commissioned by the Federal Metropolis of the Republic to bear to its commercial capital the colors whose folds have just been given to the breeze. This is no mission of mere fraternal feeling—not simply an expression of regard from a city which the treasure of the nation has adorned, to another whose progress and growth are the wonder of our age—not merely a grateful return, on our part, for the kindness so promptly shown, even under unpropitious fates, by the citizen soldiery of New-York, in illustrating the commemorative pageants of the Federal City. It is true all this would be reason enough for this ceremony; it is true that any hearty, outspoken word, in the distractions of these latter days, which expressed the love which warms our hearts towards you, would be its own full vindication; it is true that any memorial which served to testify the esteem of one portion of our people for another would always be appropriate, yet our mission is of deeper significance than this.

Washington not only sends greeting to you, but in the present ceremony announces and records before the country its high appreciation of the soldierly virtues of New-York's favorite volunteers. It is a tribute to an order which must and will make itself recognized, even in a country where no orders are known to the law—an order which is, and deserves to be, higher than all others—the order of citizen soldiers—of men who, without expense to the State which they protect, and without serious detriment to the pursuits which they follow, voluntarily enroll themselves into corps for the purpose of maintaining the law at home and preventing the pollution of an invasion from abroad. I say that this is the highest style and best type of the citizen, and none can gainsay it. It is to illustrate our faith in this idea, as well as to manifest our grateful appreciation of your past kindnesses, that we have come to your great City with these colors to-day. Behold them! they bear upon their folds the figure of the immortal chieftain of our Revolution, with a motto which, in phrase, condenses his life: *Pro Patrie et Gloria*. The centuries which, at the invocation of NAPOLEON, looked down from Egyptian pyramids upon the standards and eagles of France, never saw so glorious a figure. Look upon it again! He is rescuing the holiest of causes from the jaws of black despair, and right nobly, and like a God-appointed hero does he do it. The arms of your beloved State are there too. And great as is your noble Commonwealth, leading, as she does, all her sisters in the march of improvement, and holding in her borders a mighty City, whose advancing stride, before the close of our century, will place it foremost in the world; still, even her proud escutcheon finds a new glory in being quartered on a flag which bears the figure of WASHINGTON. Though your hardy mariners have ploughed every ocean—though you have cleft mountains and blasted a highway for your commerce through the barriers of nature—though you have united in happy marriage internal and external seas, which God had not joined together—though, like the Creator of the world, you have laid under contribution every clime, and made nations everywhere the tributaries to your greatness, still, there is not, and never will be, any higher glory for you than that you are the countrymen of WASHINGTON.

Alongside this flag, supported, as is its fellow, by a staff brought from the sacred shades of Mount Vernon, is another, more familiar to your eyes, but not the less to be honored. It is worthy of its mate. It is the flag of the Union:

'Tis the star spangled banner,
Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

It is the flag of our fathers, the ever-living representative of the terrible ordeal that tried their manhood, and the symbol of their sufferings, their patience, their fortitude, their heroism and their triumph. It is also the witness of our progress. Thirty-two stars are emblazoned on its azure field, and others, like those orbs of which the astronomers tell us, whose light, although constantly traveling toward us, has not yet reached our planet, are soon to be added to the constellation. It is securely planted along the shores of two great oceans. Asia and Europe, looking east and west, ever behold it. It is the sign, too, of our power everywhere. On far-distant seas poor hunted Koztas are safer beneath its folds than Austrian Kaisers on their thrones. It is the flag of WASHINGTON and JACKSON, and TAYLOR and SCOTT. Many have gone down to death on the battle-field, giving their last earthly look and last earthly blessing. It has covered many a patriotic heart whose last life-blood has been freely poured out in its defence. Many earnest and tearful prayers have besieged Heaven for its safety and continued success, from WASHINGTON himself down to the poor stricken widow, who had given up the husband of her youth to her country's cause, and he does not read our history aright, who sees not that in response the Divine hand has been laid with blessing and consecration upon its sacred folds. Rest assured, at least, citizen soldiers, that the mission which he has designed for it no mad ambition can thwart. I know of no human trust ever committed to the hands of man, which is holier than the cause of that flag. It has its claims upon us in peace as well as in war. He, indeed, is a poor soldier of the Republic or State, who feels that he discharges his whole duty, in hurling back foreign aggression or stifling domestic turbulence. If the obligation of a Roman soldier was a sacrament, oh! soldier of the State, and, by virtue of that, soldier of the Republic, what is yours? The law and the right are captains over all of us, everywhere. The soldierly virtues of discipline and obedience which you have learned so well, do not belong only to the parade and the battle field. They are the grand traits of the good citizen in every sphere of life. Without learning them in some way we are worse than "sounding brass." The true soldier is the bulwark of his country everywhere and at all times. He is the stern foe to all factiousness, and the friend of the law. He is the best fitted to govern, simply because he has learned the necessity of restraint and the habits of obedience. When he ceases to practice or enforce these, according to their true conditions, he loses the character of the true soldier and sinks into degeneracy. I feel honored, citizen soldiers, in thus being allowed the privilege of addressing a regiment so famed as your own. I am not here to utter unmeaning compliments. In doing so I should degrade the mission upon which we have been sent. I speak only what one universal acclaim has accorded to you. If Old DESSAUER, great FREDERIC's Captain, and great FREDERIC's father's Captain, whom CARLYLE calls "a very whirlwind of a man," who found the Prussian infantry with wooden ramrods and uneven step, but who in a few years, by discipline, made them the wonder of the world, marching to an attack with as much precision as the cannon ball which preceded them—if he were here, his grim old "gunpowder face" would lighten with joy at your drill. Our fervent and confident hope is, that you will continue to prosper; that you may be ever the pride of your City and State, and that as the custodians of the colors this day committed to you, your career may, everywhere and for all time, be worthy of the recollections which hallow their folds.

Col. LEFFERTS and Paymaster KEMP, of Company E., received the colors, and held them towards the regiment, and the band played "the Star Spangled Banner." Col. LEFFERTS then replied in a neat and appropriate speech, reciting some of the most interesting national ceremonies in which his regiment had participated, such as the dedication of the Bunker Hill Monument, and that to the memory of WARREN, and last and most interesting of all, the inauguration of the Washington Monument. He also referred to their visit to the Tomb of WASHINGTON. In conclusion he returned thanks for himself and for his command for the flattering testimonial which they had just received at the hands of the Committee, and promised that these standards should never be dishonored. The flags were then handed to the color-bearers of Company E, and the Regiment gave three cheers and a tiger for their new colors. The Regiment was then reviewed by the delegation, Mayor WOOD and Gen. HALL escorting them through the ranks, and the ceremony was concluded by paying the honor of a marching salute to the gentlemen of the Committee.

At 6½ o'clock the Regiment marched up Broadway, through Eighth-street, to their new Armory, of which they took formal possession.

The regiment having entered their new and splendid Armory over Tompkins' Market, were brought to present arms. Mayor WOOD then addressed the Regiment as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S ADDRESS.

COLONEL: The pleasant duty now devolves upon me of presenting to you, in the name of the Corporation of this City, this hall, as a regimental drill-room. It has been prepared with much care for this purpose, and we hope you will find it sufficiently spacious and adapted for the wants of your Regiment. We all remember that a few years ago on this site stood the old building knows as Tompkins Market, the ground having been originally given to the Corporation for that purpose by the late CHARLES HENRY HALL, Esq. Being too small to supply the wants of the resident population of the vicinity, who relied upon it, six years ago the erection of a new building was first agitated. In January, 1855, the butchers and other occupants of the then market, together with your Regiment, made application to the Common Council for the construction of a building which, whilst it would provide all the requisite market accommodations, would also provide a suitable room for the drill exercises of this Regiment; and it was very much owing to the influence of the Seventh Regiment that the requisite ordinance was finally passed. Subsequently, during the passage of the various acts by the City Government necessary to consummate the enterprise, the Regiment rendered valuable aid, and in my opinion it is doubtful whether this elegant structure, so creditable to the City, would ever have been erected but for its hold on the popular esteem. I have felt it my duty to make this reference to the part which you have taken in the measures which have produced the building, to show that your claims to the occupancy of this room are based upon grounds of substantial service. But, Sir, were these facts not so, I am very sure that the pride which the City of New-York takes in your Regiment, arising from the proficiency which it has attained as a military corps, and from the gentlemanly deportment of the officers and men, would warrant us in devoting to your use this hall. And as a proof that civilians are not alone of this opinion, I refer to the fact that every Regiment of the First Division, except two, united in your application to the Common Council with reference to it. And it is creditable to the liberality of your fellow-soldiers of other Regiments that they, with rare unanimity, awarded to you the exclusive right of its occupancy. It may not be out of place for me to say here that the public authorities of this City are justly proud of its volunteer military system, and of the *personnel* of the officers and soldiers of the First Division. The lives, the property and the peace of this City can be in no danger from enemies either without or within, while we possess a protective power of this character. And although the civic power should at all times be sufficient for mere domestic protection from external evils, yet in a community of a million souls occasions may arise when the strong arm of the military must intervene for the protection of public order. But it may be proper to add that such a calamity will not be likely to befall us. It is due to our people to say that, whilst other and neighboring cities have been subject to riots, we have been comparatively exempt. But twice within a half century has it been requisite to call upon the military for the protection of the public peace, and it is doubtful whether in either case such a resort was necessary. In the main we are a law-abiding and peaceable country. Nevertheless, we encourage and promote the interests of our citizen soldiery. "In time of peace let us prepare for war," and I am sure, in all the elements necessary to constitute a strong military power New-York is not surpassed by any city of her population on the globe, and among the best disciplined corps, it is generally conceded that the Seventh Regiment holds a position second to none. In conclusion, Colonel and Gentlemen, I give you formal possession of this room, hoping that by its use you may be enabled to render your discipline, if possible, yet more perfect and your efficiency yet more powerful.

Col. LEFFERTS briefly responded, and the hour being late, the Regiment was dismissed to allow them to proceed to

THE DINNER AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

The interesting ceremonies of the day were appropriately concluded by a private dinner given by the officers and staff of the Seventh Regiment to the Washington Committee at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The company, consisting of some 75 persons, sat down about 9 o'clock P. M. Col. LEFFERTS occupied the head of the table, with Mr. OULD, District-Attorney, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM on his right, and Brigadier-General HALL, Mr. WARD, Mr. SMITH and other members of the Washington Committee on his left. Quartermaster WINCHESTER, Mr. MORGAN, City Register of Washington, and the Captains and other officers of the Regiment, occupied the central table. The dinner was of the most *recherché* description, and was served up in the best style of the Messrs. HITCHCOCK. On account of the lateness of the hour at which the dinner commenced, speaking did not begin until near midnight. Several volunteer toasts were given, and appropriately responded to by Mr. OULD, Col. LEFFERTS and others. A telegraphic dispatch from Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD at Albany was received by Col. LEFFERTS, apologizing for non-attendance, and also a letter from Ex-President CONONFORT, of Mexico, thanking the Committee for their invitation, and conveying his excuse for not being present. The party broke up sometime after midnight, in the best of humor with each other and with entire satisfaction with the results of the day's proceedings.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW FOURTH-AVENUE CROTON PIPES.—The history of the progress and delay in the prosecution of the important work of connecting the receiving and distributing reservoirs by four-foot pipes, running through the Fourth-avenue, is familiar to the readers of the TIMES, through the action of the Common Council, and the subsequent correspondence between the Croton Board and the Mayor, all of which have been published at length. The action of the Board of Aldermen, last Monday evening, in non-concurring with the Councilmen in a resolution directing the work heretofore performed by the day to be stopped, and that proposals be advertised for doing it by contract, would seem to justify the Croton Board in proceeding with this most necessary improvement as originally authorized by the Common Council—*i. e.*, by day work; but the last letter of the Mayor, requesting a suspension of the work until further action of the Common Council, is a stumbling block. The resolution authorizing the prosecution of the work by the day, has never been repealed, the Aldermen refusing to do so; but although the authority to proceed is evidently vested now in the Board, they decline to act until further advised by the Mayor. The laying of these pipes is considered of more importance by the Board than that of the new 7-foot pipe over the High Bridge; for if this work is not completed this Fall, and a large fire should occur during the Winter, it would be impossible, with the present conduits, to supply a sufficient head of water for its extinguishment. The Board will communicate again with the Mayor at an early day, and for the sake of the City, now that the Common Council have refused to act in the premises, it is to be hoped that there will be no further delay.

FATALLY INJURED IN A FRACAS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN upon the body of THOMAS QUINLAN, a 'longshoreman, residing at No. 9 Washington-street, who died on Tuesday afternoon from injuries received in an encounter with a man named THEAZER, mate of the ship *Ocean Pearl*, lying at pier No. 8 N. R. From the testimony of DANIEL THEAZER, father of the mate, and owner of the vessel, it appeared that deceased came on board last Monday, and, supposing him to be a thief, witness directed his son to send him ashore. In attempting to enforce the direction the mate was abused by deceased who refused to leave the vessel, and subsequently, when the attempt was made to eject him by force, he struck the mate in the face. A scuffle ensued, during which deceased fell heavily to the deck. He was then taken up and placed on the pier, where he remained seated for some time, apparently not much hurt, and afterwards he went without assistance to his residence, where he suddenly became very ill and died. Evidence corroborative of the foregoing was taken, and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased had died of peretonitis, the result of a rupture of the small intestines, caused by a fall while in a scuffle with the mate of the ship *Ocean Pearl*, but exonerating the mate from blame, as the affair occurred in the discharge of his duty. Deceased was an Irishman, 24 years of age. He has left a family to the necessities of whom the father of the mate has offered to contribute, as well as volunteering to detray the expense of the man's funeral.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST MENDICANTS.—Justice WELSH yesterday opened Court in the Room of the Special Sessions for the purpose of disposing of the beggars, vagrants, &c., who had been arrested in the six lower Wards on Tuesday. Many of the prisoners were discharged, the officers who took them into custody having failed to make out a case against them. The number committed to the Workhouse, Juvenile Asylum and to the custody of the Board of Public Charities and Corrections, however, could scarcely have been less than one hundred. It was after 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening before Justice QUACKENBUSH had heard the last case brought before him at Jefferson Market, and yesterday morning the bulk of the business transacted referred to this class of offenders, many of whom had been apprehended at too late an hour to have their cases adjudicated upon on Tuesday. The accession of numbers to the inmates of the Institutions resulting from the foray probably will not fall short of four hundred. General Superintendent KENNEDY asserts that he shall from time to time repeat the movement so energetically inaugurated, until the City is entirely freed from this class of offenders.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—RESIGNATIONS—TRANSFERS, &c.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, and transacted the following business: JAMES H. RAYMOND, patrolman of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, tendered his resignation—accepted. WM. A. COLEMAN, patrolman of the Seventeenth Precinct, was dismissed from the force for repeated derelictions of duty. JOSEPH MCCORD, attached to the First District Police Court, was transferred to the Fifteenth Precinct for patrol duty, and the vacancy thus created in the Court Squad was filled by the appointment of Patrolman E. P. MARX, of the Seventeenth Precinct. BELKNAP BOWER was appointed Roundsman of the Third Precinct, vice CAMPBELL, resigned. Sergeant EMERY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was transferred to the Twelfth. An application for a patrolman by the inhabitants of Irvington, Westchester County, was made, and the payment of a quarter's salary for the officer having been forwarded, Roundsman POLLY was assigned to rural quarters. A number of sanitary reports were received and placed on file, after which the Board adjourned.

FIRE AND FORTUNATE ESCAPE FROM SUFFOCATION.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of the house No. 111 Spring-street, in the apartments of a Mrs. MARIA JONES. It appeared that Mrs. JONES was about to vacate the premises, and had removed a portion of her furniture, leaving two women, named MARGARET COOK and ANN ROBINSON, in charge of the remainder. On going to bed these women carelessly left a lighted candle on the window-casing, and when it burned down it fell upon the floor and set fire to the bed clothes. Fortunately the flames were soon discovered and quickly extinguished, not, however, until the women and a child who was with them, had become nearly exhausted from suffocation. A young woman, who was asleep in the third story, in her fright, went upon the roof of an extension to the building, and leaped thence to the ground. She was seriously bruised in consequence.

END OF THE GLASS BALLOT-BOX CASE.—The readers of the TIMES are already familiar with the history of the glass ballot-boxes, patented by Mr. JOLLIE, and used by the City at one election. The City refused to pay the exorbitant price demanded for them by the patentee, and a law-suit ensued, in which, of course, the City has cash to pay to the tune of $60,000 and costs. This judgment has been in abeyance now nearly two years; but yesterday it was finally settled between the Comptroller and the assignee of the judgment, MORGAN L. MOTT, Jr., who consents to receive $29,400 in full satisfaction, and the City has the right to use the ballot-boxes, which have been stowed away in the lumber rooms of the various station-houses for the past three years. The warrant for the above amount was drawn yesterday, and awaits only the required official signatures to perfect the final settlement.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The meeting of this Board yesterday afternoon was held at Ward's Island. There was nothing of importance transacted. The Commissioners inspected the various institutions under their care, and then partook of the hospitalities of the new Warden. According to the weekly statement, the number of emigrants arrived here to this date amount to 72,549, against 53,787 arrived here during the same period of last year; 2,802 arrived here during the past week. The aggregate receipts during the last week were $2,354, and the expenditures during the same time amounted to $6,235 84. The balance of the commutation fund in the Bank amounts to $7,538 23.

FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT—A MAN KILLED.—PATRICK HOGAN, a laborer, residing at the corner of Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue, was killed on Tuesday evening by the caving-in of an embankment, where he was engaged in excavating, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. His remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest was held upon them yesterday.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.—The large and valuable invoice of Mr. WM. W. HARDING, of Philadelphia, will be sold this morning. It comprises the largest assortment of family and pulpit Bibles published in the country, and embraces every variety of style. HARDING's editions of the Holy Bible have acquired quite a reputation for the accuracy of the text and the good quality of the paper and binding.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET RENTS.—Mr. MARCELLUS EELS informs us that he has not experienced any difficulty in collecting the rents for West Washington Market stalls for the State lessees, from those who occupy them.

EXPENSES OF THE GREAT EASTERN TO THE CITY.—According to bills received at the Street Commissioner's Office, the expenses for dredging the berth of the *Great Eastern* at the foot of Hammond-street, amounted to $6,559 89.

Board of Education.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS—THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL MATTER.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last night, the Committee on Normal Schools having resolved that it would be expedient to reduce the force of Normal School teachers, dismissed four teachers, the dismissal to date from the 1st of September. Their action came up for approval, when Mr. WATERBURY offered a resolution disapproving of their action and annulling the same. He stated that the Committee had no power to dismiss the teachers. The resolution, he said, was not acted upon by a full committee.

After a great deal of discussion, in which Messrs. WATERBURY, STAFFORD, MASON and FARR took part, the resolution was laid on the table until the report of the Committee was submitted.

The Finance Committee reported the award of the following contracts:

C. Perley & Son, furnishing School No. 20, 13th Ward	$1,895
Cosgriff & Hays, mason-work for School No. 20, 19th Ward	23,700
C. Loeber, painting School No. 20, 4th Ward	620
Newlan & Kearney, painting School No. 20, 19th Ward	500
Moran & Casey, mason-work for School No. 20, 4th Ward	10,985
Alonzo Dutch, carpenter-work for School No. 20, 4th Ward	7,050
Dobson & Lewis, carpenter-work for School No. 42, 10th Ward	3,433
Watson & How, mason-work for School No. 42, 10th Ward	1,945
C. B. De Baum, mason-work for School No. 3, 9th Ward	22,173
Wm. Beard, Jr., carpenter-work for School No. 3, 9th Ward	12,900
Davis & Cochran, mason-work for School No. 28, 22d Ward	7,870
James Kemble, mason-work for School No. 46, 12th Ward	1,770
William C. Miller, carpenter-work for School No. 48, 20th Ward	767
William Coulter, carpenter-work for School No. 48, 19th Ward	12,890
G. R. Jackson & Co., iron beams for School No. 14, 21st Ward	6,800
Thomas J. White, mason-work for School No. 48, 20th Ward	450
J. B. Lusser, painting School No. 47, 15th Ward	760
James Walsh, carpenter-work for School No. 28, 22d Ward	5,614
James Wells & Co., painting School No. 42, 10th Ward	750

All of which were, on motion, confirmed.

After the disapproval of the Board of the recent action of the Fourth Ward School officers in reference to the dismissal of some of the teachers, the Local Board reorganized, and dismissed and appointed several of the teachers. The Local Board having complied with the requirements of the Board of Education, the Finance Committee reported in favor of paying the new teachers from the date of the new appointments, with the single exception of Miss C. Dougherty, who is a near relative of an officer of the Board, which is illegal.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Reports.

ROBBERY OF A WOOL MERCHANT—AN INGENIOUS MODE OF STEALING.

For several months past, Mr. William Boardman, a dealer in wool, at No. 74½ Pine-street, has been a heavy loser by the depredations of a gang of thieves upon his stock, and the operations of the rogues have been conducted in so mysterious a way that not until yesterday did the efforts which have been made for their detection result in their arrest. On several occasions an invoice of, say 100 bales, would be received during an afternoon, and next morning the discovery would be made that only 98 of the packages remained in the store. At first it was thought that the clerks must have made an error in counting, and particular care was afterwards exercised to obviate such mistakes in future. Notwithstanding this fact, on the morning after the reception of the goods the inevitable discrepancy of two bales between the number received and the quantity in the store would be apparent. Mr. Boardman engaged an experienced man to watch his place of business, but this effected no diminution of the robberies, which had by this time amounted to the value of $1,000. At this stage of the matter Capt. Walling, of the Detective Police, was made acquainted with the circumstances, and he directed Officer Eustace to take the case in hand. He accordingly spent several nights in watching the premises, but the thieves eluded his vigilance and managed to carry away a bale of the wool during that time. Eustace was astonished at the fact, although not discouraged, knowing well that the exercise of patience and tact would result in the capture of the rogues. On Saturday night, therefore, he took a position on the roof of Mr. Boardman's store, and awaited further developments. A few hours elapsed and his attention was attracted by the noise made by some person within the building, who cautiously opened a window on the fifth story, in the rear, and almost immediately thereafter pushed a bale of wool out, which fell into the yard. From the yard easy access was had to the shop of Andrew Ryan, a dealer in old junk, located directly in the rear of the wool-merchant's place, and there the officer suspected that the wool was disposed of. The whole mystery of the robbery having been thus explained satisfactorily to his mind, he did not go rashly to work and arrest the thief then within the building, preferring to make the case so clear that all implication in the transaction should receive their merited punishment. It being a difficult matter to identify stolen wool, the detective next day proposed to Mr. Boardman to procure some handbills and deposit them in the bales, by which means their identity could be established. The suggestion was acted upon, and time having been given for the perpetration of another robbery, the junk-shop was searched, and two bales of wool, which were identified by means of the hand-bills, as the property of Mr. Boardman, were found. Ryan stated that he had purchased the wool a long time ago, but the proof to the contrary was strong against him, and he was arrested on a charge of having received stolen goods. Subsequent inquiries developed the fact that John Aggerton, the porter of the store, had been accustomed to lock one of the laborers, named John McDonald, within the building, for the purpose of stealing the wool, and the theft was accomplished in the manner described. Aggerton and McDonald were accordingly taken into custody, and conducted before Justice WELSH at the Tombs Police Court, who held them to answer for the larceny. Ryan was also held by the same magistrate on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

A FORGER SAID TO BE INSANE.

A man named Frank Ward, who has been in confinement at the City Prison during the past few weeks, pending his trial on a charge of having forged the names of the proprietors of the Washington Hotel, to a check for $700, is declared to be hopelessly insane. The accused was formerly connected with an important mercantile house in San Francisco, Cal., but having suffered a domestic bereavement a few years since, his mind became affected, and on one occasion he attempted to blow out his brains. Yesterday, a number of gentlemen appeared before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, and deposed that they had been intimately acquainted with the unfortunate man for a long time, some of them for a period of twelve years and more, and that they considered him, since the affliction alluded to, as entirely irresponsible for his actions, and therefore not amenable to punishment for the crime he is said to have committed. Their affidavits with the original complaint, will therefore be submitted to the District Attorney, who will exercise his discretion in the premises. The names of the parties making the depositions are: Messrs. Joseph Lewis, Wm. Burling and Samuel Price, of San Francisco, Cal.; Albert Dewitt, of No. 94 Wall-street; Henry Holdridge, No. 41 Pine-street; Edward Andarise, No. 100 Wall-street; Bernard C. Coleman, No. 81 Greenwich-street; John E. Zimmerman, No. 47 Exchange-place; Fred. W. Read, No. 413 West Twenty-third-street; Washington A. Bartlett, No. 163 Bleecker-street, and Anthony L. Bleecker.

THE FREAKS OF A LUNATIC. (?)

Officer McKay, of the Second Precinct Police, yesterday arrested a man named Christian Gottschoff, whose appearance and conversation conclusively proved that he was insane. Arrayed in a fantastic costume, and mounted on a mule, he has for the past few days wandered about the lower part of the City, attracting a crowd of idlers wherever he appeared. Having obtained an audience, he would stop and harangue them, premising that he was worthy of their attention, because he was no other than the Redeemer of Mankind. His usual topic of discourse was the corruptions in the City Government, and Mayor Wood was the special subject of his animadversions. Woes, dire and awful, he also prophecied were about to be visited upon the devoted heads of Boole, Bagley & Co. Upon the person of the lunatic the officer found $52 in cash, eleven silver watches and other articles, which, with the mule and its trappings, were delivered into the custody of the Property Clerk. Justice WELSH committed the man to the Lunatic Asylum.

A MILITIA-FINE COLLECTOR.

Mrs. Ellen Troutman, residing at No. 511 Canal-street, appeared yesterday afternoon before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, and made a charge of larceny against Andrew O'Toole, who took a watch, valued at $15, from her possession under the following circumstances: He called at her house, in company with another man, and inquired for her brother-in-law, representing at the time that he was a collector of militia fines. The lady stated that her relative was not at home, when the men stepped into the room and took her watch, saying that they should hold it until the fine was paid. Mrs. Troutman objected to their action, but O'Toole exhibited a badge in support of his statement that he was an officer, and said he would be responsible for the property, after which the men went away. Mrs. Troutman at once made a complaint before the magistrate, and O'Toole having been arrested, was severely reprimanded by Justice KELLY, and was also required to furnish bail for his appearance to answer for the theft.

THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday apprehended a young Irish woman, known as Ann Tully, *alias* Ann Boyle, on the complaint of Mr. Bernard McMahon, of No. 19 River-street, Newark, N. J., in whose family she had lived as a domestic, but from whose service she is said to have recently absconded, taking with her over $65 of her employer's money. The prisoner admitted her delinquency, and made restitution of a portion of the funds, which she had hidden in her luxuriant hair. Having been taken before Justice WELSH, he committed her for trial.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and in good demand; stock light; sales, 3,500 bbls., at $4 87½@$5 25 for extra State; $5 12½@$5 37½ for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 37½@$5 62½ for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 75@$6 for Double Extras. WHEAT closed less active; sales, 34,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 07@$1 08; 23,000 bushels red Indiana and Ohio at $1 17@$1 18; 10,000 bushels white do. at $1 24@$1 25. CORN steady and in moderate demand; sales, 35,000 bushels at 52c.@53c. Other Grains quiet. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 21c. CANAL FREIGHTS—54c. on Flour, 16c. on Wheat, and 15c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT buoyant and in active demand; sales 4,500 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 14; 7,000 bush. do., to arrive, at $1 13½; 16,000 bush. red, to arrive, at $1 16; 6,000 bush. do. on private terms; 7,800 bush. white Michigan at $1 30; 6,000 bush. red Indiana, to arrive, on private terms. CORN advanced 2c.; supply light; sales 19,000 bush., including 10,000 bush. Indiana and Illinois at 56c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, lower and unsettled on Grain; Flour, 35c.; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c., to New-York. *Imports*—20,200 bush. Wheat; 21,800 bush. Corn; 5,600 bush. Oats; 2,200 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—1,581 bbls. Flour; 35,700 bush. Wheat; 41,100 bush. Corn; 6,900 bush. Barley.

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